

# DAILY REPORT

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ROK'S PRESIDENT CHON TU-HWAN BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT

## Arrival Statement

OW060511 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- In an arrival statement issued immediately after arrival, Chon said: "I came here to Japan with a view to helping create and maintain a new relationship." Acknowledging that there were "unfortunate ruptures" in the past, Chon said he hopes his talks with Japanese leaders will "contribute to developing a good future relationship" between Seoul and Tokyo. "Once the unfortunate past between our two nations has drifted away on the raft of history, the relationship between our two countries will be that of 'near and close,'" Chon added on the statement.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Susumu Nikaido, vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, were on hand to welcome the South Korean chief executive and first lady. The first South Korean head of state to visit Japan, Chon will have four meetings with Emperor Hirohito and two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Accompanied by his wife Yi Sun-cha and a 23-member entourage including six Cabinet ministers, Chon is reciprocating the Seoul visit by Nakasone in January last year.

## Abe Breaks With Tradition

OW060653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe broke with the tradition Thursday as he represented Japan to welcome South Korean President Chin Tu-hwan at Haneda Airport. A senior ministry official noted it was "extremely unusual" for a Japanese foreign minister to welcome a foreign dignitary to Japan at an airport. Chon's historic trip to Tokyo is a "special occasion which prompted the Japanese Government to appoint Abe as head of a Japanese welcoming delegation. The ministry official said the foreign minister will also see the presidential party off at the Tokyo airport Saturday. In most cases, the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol receives a state guest at the airport. The senior ministry official said the chief of protocol will continue to welcome foreign dignitaries at the airport after the brief break with tradition prompted by Chon's state visit.

## Emperor Welcomes Chon

OW060717 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan was formally welcomed into Japan Thursday by Emperor Hirohito at a ceremony at the Akasaka State Guesthouse in the center of Tokyo. Stepping inside of the guesthouse, the emperor greeted the president and first lady by saying, I'm glad you have arrived. Chon replied thank you as the two shook hands in the historic first encounter between leaders of the two countries, a former military ruler and its colony. The 10-minute nationally televised ceremony started at 3:02 p.m. shortly after Chon's arrival at the palace from Tokyo's Haneda International Airport.

Crown Prince Akihito, Princess Michiko and other royal family members as well as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone were on hand to welcome the first South Korean head of state to officially visit Tokyo. The emperor introduced the Japanese dignitaries to President and Mrs. Chon after the South Korean and Japanese national anthems were played by a band of the Ground Self-Defense Force.



Japanese and South Korean school children greeted the smiling president with paper flags of the two countries in the ceremony held under partly cloudy early autumn skies in the sprawling garden of the state guesthouse, which resembles the Versailles Palace in France. President Chon reviewed an honor guard to end the brief ceremony. The president and emperor later headed for the Imperial Palace for a 30-minute meeting. Empress Nagako was absent from the ceremony due to a hip injury she has been suffering from for a long time.

More than 2,000 radical leftists staged rallies near the airport against the presidential visit. Two leftists were arrested, but there was no report of violence, police said.

#### Nakasone, Chon Begin Talks

OW060843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan began their first round of talks Thursday, chiefly on international situations. The two leaders vigorously shook hands at the outset of their first meeting in the "asahi (sunrise) room" of the Akasaka State Guesthouse where Chon is staying during his three-day visit to Japan. Chon arrived Thursday afternoon for a historic three-day visit to Japan, the first by a South Korean head of state.

"I am afraid you might be tired," Nakasone asked the South Korean leader.

"I am not tired at all because it took only one hour and 40 minutes to get here from Seoul by plane," Chon replied. After the brief photo session, the two leaders started talks at 4:31 p.m. Japanese officials said the talks would focus on East-West relations and developments in the Mideast, Asia and the Pacific.

#### Further on Talks

OW061101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan called on Japan Thursday to carry out its North Korean policy carefully because of continued tensions on the Korean peninsula. But Chon told Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone his country is taking steps to ease the tensions for peace and stability in the region which he said is directly tied to global peace and stability.

Nakasone shared the view that the tense situation on the peninsula remains unchanged and lauded Chon for his initiatives for sports talks and economic cooperation with North Korea, a Japanese spokesman said after their 90-minute meeting at the state guesthouse. President Chon arrived in Tokyo Thursday afternoon for an official three-day visit to Japan, becoming the first South Korean head of state to do so.

While hailing South Korea's defense efforts, Prime Minister Nakasone suggested to South Korea that it continue peace initiatives to ease the tensions and maintain peace on the peninsula, the spokesman said. Chon, the spokesman told reporters, "asked Japan to conduct its North Korean policy carefully" in view of the existing tensions. Nakasone replied that Japan will continue to maintain private-level contacts with the North on fishery and economic exchanges.

The Japanese leader strongly assured Chon Japan will not change its North Korean policy "as long as there is no major change in situation on the Korean peninsula." The Japanese spokesman also said Nakasone, briefly referring to the bloody Rangoon bomb attack last October on South Korean Cabinet ministers engineered by North Korean agents, called on countries around North Korea to make diplomatic efforts to avoid further isolation of Pyongyang from the international community.

Nakasone said success of the 1988 Seoul Olympics is "extremely important" to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and would mean an expansion of South Korea's diplomatic position, the spokesman said. Nakasone offered Japan's assistance to make the Olympic Games a success in any way it can. The two Asian countries sharply warmed their occasional chilly relations in January last year when Nakasone visited South Korea in an attempt to strengthen relations and ease the tensions on the peninsula. President Chon told Japanese Ambassador Toshikazu Maeda in Seoul last week he will be going to Tokyo to explore ways to correct the trade imbalance, promote industrial and technological cooperation and improve the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

The South Korean president urged Japan to take advantage of its diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and friendly relations with China to contribute to peace on the Korean peninsula, the Japanese official added. Seoul has no diplomatic relations with Moscow and Beijing. Nakasone emphasized that China, giving top priority to its modernization, desires stability on the peninsula and in Asia and that this Chinese wish is contributing to easing of the tensions.

After the first round of the summit talks with Nakasone, Chon met separately with Susumu Nikaido, vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, and Tokyo Governor Shunichi Suzuki. Chon described as "a good idea" Tokyo's plan to host a big cities summit in May next year in his brief meeting with Suzuki, officials said. Nikaido, a close associate of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, conferred with Chon and other South Korean leaders during his trip to South Korea last month. He heads an LDP Diet members group to welcome Chon.

#### Hirohito's Remarks at Banquet

OW061223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- Japanese Emperor Hirohito regretted "an unfortunate past" between Japan and South Korea and heartily welcomed President and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan in his welcome address at the banquet held in the Imperial Palace Thursday evening. The following is a full text of the emperor's address in unofficial translation:

I wish to offer my hearty welcome to Your Excellency the president of the Republic of Korea, now paying a visit to this country as a state guest together with Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan, in spite of the pressure of affairs of state. Your visit, being the first official visit to Japan of the head of state of your country, marks an epoch in the history of relations between our two countries and is to be sincerely congratulated for the advancement of their friendship. It gives me utmost pleasure to be able to have the company of Your Excellency and your party at this dinner.

Your country and Japan are neighbors, separated only by a narrow strip of water, and practiced exchanges in various fields since ancient times. Japan learned many things through exchanges with your country. It is a significant fact, for instance, that many of your people came over to this country at the time when it was being consolidated as a nation in the 6th and 7th centuries and instructed its people in academic learning, culture and technical skills. Our two countries were thus bound by deep neighborly relations over the ages. In spite of such relations, however, it is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century and I believe that it should not be repeated again.

Today, I am deeply gratified that friendship and good-will between our two countries are going to be increasingly deepened for the future and an age of shared prosperity is dawning upon them, thanks to their efforts and cooperation. I hope that Your Excellency's present visit to this country will prove to be an important occasion to promote a further development and strengthening of the new-born relationship between our two countries.

I wish to express to Your Excellency my profound respect for the efforts you have been incessantly exerting in domestic affairs and foreign relations, ever since your assumption of the presidency, for the improvement of your country's fortune in response to the expectations of your people. And it is a fact highly appreciated in international society that your country is achieving remarkable development in the political, economic, cultural and other fields under your outstanding leadership. On the performances of your players in the recent Olympic Games in Los Angeles, which symbolize the rising fortune of your country, I express my heartfelt congratulations. I wish success to the Olympic Games to be held in Seoul in four years as a festival of peace.

The stay of Your Excellency and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan in this country is extremely short and your schedule is very tight. I hope you will spend a comfortable and meaningful time. I now wish to raise my glass in a toast to the good health and happiness of Your Excellency the President and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan and the prosperity of the people of the Republic of Korea.

#### Police Arrest Two Protestors

OWO60617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- Police arrested two leftwingers around Tokyo's Haneda Airport shortly before South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan arrived for a three-day official visit to Japan. The two men, both leftwing radicals, refused to submit to searches, police said. Extremist groups sent 2,100 demonstrators to anti-Chon rallies around the airport, southern Tokyo, police said. The demonstrators, mostly helmeted and masked, yelled opposition especially to four meetings between Emperor Hirohito and the South Korean head of state. Police, on a full alert since Wednesday, barred visitors to the airport who were not about to catch a plane.

#### Van Explodes Near Guesthouse

OWO60847 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO -- A van burst into flames near the Akasaka Guesthouse shortly after South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan attended a welcome ceremony there Thursday, police said. Police said the van was a stolen one which carried inflammables and had false number plates. The vehicle exploded at around 3:30 p.m. at a parking lot below a metropolitan expressway only two kilometers away from the Akasaka Palace. Fire gutted two nearby cars, police said. Police said anti-Chon radical elements were suspected of setting off the blast.

#### EMERGENCY AID EXTENDED TO S. KOREA FOR FLOODS

OWO50935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO -- Japan said Wednesday it is extending a 100,000 dollar emergency aid to South Korea in connection with weekend floods that claimed many lives and caused heavy damage. The Japanese aid came a day before President Chon Tu-hwan's arrival for a three-day state visit to Tokyo. The Foreign Ministry said the Japanese Government has decided to provide South Korea with the emergency aid on humanitarian grounds. As of 6 p.m. Tuesday South Korean Time, 163 were confirmed dead or missing, 142 were injured and damage was estimated at 53.38 billion won (14 billion yen), the ministry said.



JAPANESE DIETMEN ASK REAGAN FOR 'TRUTH' ON KAL

SK050912 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] According to reports, having decided to send a letter to Reagan which urges him to disclose the truth of the incident in which a South Korean plane infiltrated into Soviet territorial airspace, prominent Japanese social and political activists, including Dietmen Utsunomiya and Den and Sohyo Chairman Kurugawa, and authoritative commentators in Japan made public the content of this letter at a press conference at the Diet on 31 August for reporters at home and abroad.

The authors of the letter said that they were compelled to send a letter directly to Reagan, because his administration obstinately concealed the truth of the incident and because, by doing so, it tried to prove that it had not been involved in the incident.

The letter said emphatically that the South Korean plane could not have deviated off its course by nearly 500 km under any circumstances whatsoever. It then said the plane was used by U.S. intelligence agencies and by the U.S. Department of Defense to collect information on the Soviet air defense system. The letter said further that, while having full and detailed knowledge of the incident, Reagan has deliberately spread false reports that the Soviet Union shot down a civilian plane without any warning. It then said: While trying to collect important strategic information on the Soviet air defense system, the Reagan administration attempted to use the incident to maximize anti-Soviet sentiment and to get the Congress to pass a budget bill for developing and increasing the MX, a new type of intercontinental missile, and chemical weapons.

The authors of the letter said that the Reagan administration will be unable to veil the truth of the incident and that they will have the major U.S. dailies WASHINGTON POST and NEW YORK TIMES carry their letter.

NICARAGUAN PAPER CITED ON 1988 SEOUL OLYMPIAD

SK050837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- The Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO August 26 carried a commentary lashing at Reagan and South Korean puppets for making a mockery of Olympiad.

In scheming to hold the 1988 Olympiad in South Korea, the United States seeks to snatch off more gold medals without much difficulty by barring the socialist countries from participating in it, the paper said.

Predicting that many non-aligned and third world countries, to say nothing of the socialist countries, would not send their teams to Seoul, apprehensive of the international relations, the paper said: The U.S. imperialists are trying their hardest to have South Korea recognised in the international arena at any cost.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has made consistent efforts for a peaceful reunification of the country is the only legitimate state of the entire Korean people. The U.S. imperialists scheme to launch into a campaign to make South Korea appear as a "legitimate independent state" by holding various international functions such as the Olympic Games there. But, such schemings will only damage the authority of the Olympiad and exclude aces of many countries.

ACTIVITIES MARK BULGARIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

## Ambassador Meets Press

SK050840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev met reporters at his embassy on September 4 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Present there were Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Chae Chon-Pyong, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Pak Chong-son, and newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in the city and press officials of different embassies here.

Speaking at the press interview, Vasil Khubchev introduced the successes made by the Bulgarian people in the political, economic, social, cultural and other fields over the past 40 years since the victory of the revolution and the foreign policy of Bulgaria.

Noting that friendship between the Bulgarian and Korean peoples is a most sincere and deep-rooted one, he stated: The historic Bulgarian visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his meetings and talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the very important treaty signed between the two countries have brought the relations between them to a new higher stage.

Stating that Bulgaria stubbornly demands an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and military equipment from South Korea, he expressed full support to the proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

The ambassador answered questions at the press conference.

## Photo Exhibition Opens

SK051031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- A Bulgarian photo exhibition opened at the People's Palace of Culture on September 4 under the cosponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

It was attended by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission and chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association; Yi Sok-yong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Kim Chol-sik, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences and vice-chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association; and working people in the city.

Invited there were Ambassador Vasil Khubchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy and cultural officials of different embassies in Pyongyang.

Speeches were made there.

The attendants saw photographs showing the successes made by the Bulgarian people in the political, economic, cultural and other fields over the past 40 years under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party.



KANG SONG-SAN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ETHIOPIA

SK060412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa September 4 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Addis Ababa on September 4 to attend the inaugural congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution.

It was met at the airport by Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and minister of labour and social affairs, the director of the External Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and other officials concerned.

Also present at the airport were Hwang Sun-muk, Korean ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia, and embassy officials and members of the Korean delegation of technical cooperation.

In the statement upon arrival, the head of the delegation expressed the belief that the visit of the DPRK party and government delegation to Ethiopia will contribute to further expanding and developing the excellent friendly relations existing between Korea and Socialist Ethiopia and strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the world's progressive peoples.

PAPER GREET'S ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-NIGER RELATIONS

SK060811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 6 Sept 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Niger.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Niger on September 6, 1974, marked an important occasion in deepening understanding and developing friendship between the two peoples, the author of the article notes, and says:

Today the Niger people are scoring big successes in the struggle for the building of a new society, frustrating the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the reactionaries at home and abroad. They defended the government of the republic by putting down in time the reactionaries' attempt at coup d'etat last year. This was a laudable victory of the Niger people. Thanks to the creative endeavours of the people the aftermath of the colonial rule is being liquidated in the land of Niger and the national economy and culture are developing there.

Pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy, the Niger Government and people call for the complete liberation of Africa and the establishment of a new international economic order and support the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples the world over.

The Korean people wish the Niger people greater success in the struggle to build a new life.

SOVIET MAGAZINE ARTICLE ON LIFE IN DPRK CITED

SK051054 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The Soviet magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN published an article introducing our country under the headline "Labor Life in the DPRK" in its eighth edition for 1984.

Saying that the northern half of Korea provided favorable conditions for advancement on the socialist road after triumphing in the people's democratic revolution in the period following national liberation, the magazine continued: To the Korean people, the period since 9 September 1948 -- when the DPRK declared its founding -- until now has not been a propitious course. They had to overcome various ordeals and the legacy of the colonial past.

Virtually no national cadres and experts were available. The Korean people had to run the enterprises that the fleeing Japanese destroyed, had to organize transportation and communications works, and had to provide people with jobs and the means to earn bread.

The successes achieved by the working people in the building of a new society are very enormous and impressive.

Saying that today industry in the DPRK accounts for the majority of its industrial and agricultural gross products, the magazine introduced production capacity in electricity, coal, steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, and machine tools.

It continued: The country, which had to import even nails and sewing needles before liberation, is now churning out large [word indistinct], large presses, large cargo trucks, large bulldozers, generators, large (?compressors), large ships, and other products.

Great changes have taken place in Korean rural communities. Agriculture accounts for a major portion in the DPRK economy.

The magazine introduced in detail the wonderful establishment in our country of the irrigation system -- the construction of many pumping facilities, water reservoirs, and waterways -- and the high yield of rice, corn, and other crops, a result of the energetic implementation of mechanization and chemicalization, quoting numbers.

The magazine continued: Now, a new major task faces the DPRK's rural economy. It is to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland in islands off the west coast and in areas around the coastline and to find another 200,000 chongbo of new arable land within a few years. When this task is fulfilled, the DPRK will add some 500,000 chongbo to its arable acreage by the end of the 1980's.

As has been envisioned in the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress, annual production of grains will amount to a total of 15 million tons by the end of the 1980's. The DPRK people are dignified and proud of the successes they have achieved in the course of developing science, culture, education, and public health. The republic has already put into force a nationwide 11-year compulsory education system, countless schools and general education colleges are in operation, and the Academy of Sciences and classified scientific research institutes have been established. More than 1.2 million engineers, junior engineers, and other specialists have been trained by the people's organs of power.

The party and government of the republic are engaged in various works to educate the country's growing generations and to improve the people's standard of material life and culture. The country has built wonderful schools, palaces, and sports facilities for the children. In these places, children acquire knowledge, build up their physical strength, and develop their ability and talents under the guidance of experienced teachers and instructors.

The Soviet-Korea friendship, established in August 1945, has honorably overcome the trials of time. This friendship was consolidated during the grave period of 1950-1953, when the imperialists committed aggression against the DPRK. Our relations, which are based on the principle of socialist internationalism, were developed furthermore during the post-war period when the DPRK was restoring its economy and became rich in a new form. These relations were cemented by the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed on 6 July 1961 between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

Noting that Soviet specialists have achieved labor successes along with our specialists in major building projects of socialist economic construction and that even today they are participating in the construction of a series of facilities and rebuilding works, the magazine continued:

The fraternal Korean people now are devotedly working to hasten the task of the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule. During this period, new economic targets will be fulfilled. Socialist construction in the DPRK is being carried out under circumstances in which the country has been divided artificially.

The government and social circles of the DPRK have made constructive proposals to South Korea many times with the aim of easing tension on the Korean peninsula. They appealed to Seoul to discuss problems so as to promote the course of national reunification through talks. The South Korean regime is now responding to the DPRK proposal with anticommunist rackets, strengthening of war craziness, and acceleration of militarization.

Seoul's military spending for this year accounts for one-third of its entire budget. While kicking off propaganda commotions, saying that there will be military attacks from the North without fail, the upper echelon of those in power in South Korea are ruthlessly suppressing the people's growing discontent about hard living conditions and their lack of political rights and are aggravating confrontation with the DPRK in order to suppress the democratic personages, patriots, and dissidents of the Seoul regime who demand a peaceful reunification of Korea.

The United States, which keeps a vast number of troops in South Korea, is now instigating acts by the South Korean clique that jeopardize the peace of Asia.

The magazine continued by stressing: The Soviet Union supports the DPRK's proposal to normalize the situation on the Korean peninsula.

At talks at the Kremlin with DPRK President Comrade Kim Il-song, the general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko once again confirmed this stand in the name of the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people. He stressed:

The Soviet Union has consistently demanded that Korea be reunified by peaceful means on the basis of democratic principles after U.S. troops have withdrawn from South Korea.



FILM WEEK MARKING NATION'S FOUNDING DAY OPENS

SK060432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA) -- A film week opened on September 5 to celebrate the 36th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Among the films to be shown at cinema houses and houses of culture in different parts of the country during the film week are documentary films "Glory of Our People Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem" and "The Flag of the Republic," the feature films "The Green Pine Tree," "Star of Korea" (the 8th part), "Emissary Unreturned," "Don't Wait [for] Us," "Public Security Man of a Village," "Reclaimers" (the first part), and so on, which are films depicting the struggle of our people to retake the country and showing the founding of our republic and its strengthening and development and the proud history of our people who have covered a road of victory and glory under the banner of the republic.

The film week will end on September 11.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLENARY MEETING HELD

SK051042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party was held at the conference hall of the newly-built headquarters of the party over September 3-4. It was attended by members of the Political Committee of the party Central Committee and members of the party Central Committee and leading officials of provincial, city and county party committees and officials of departments concerned in the capital and local areas. The plenary meeting discussed the problem of further strengthening external activities.

Kim Yong-Chon, member of the Political Committee and vice-chairman of the party Central Committee, delivered a report and wide-range debate took place and a relevant decision was adopted.

The meeting took stock of the successes made by the party in external activities over the last four years since its reorganization as the Korean Social Democratic Party. It said in recent years the party has established party relations with many socialist and social democratic parties in Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America and developed friendly and cooperative relations with them. The meeting noted the successes made by the party in its external activity advanced tasks to consolidate and further develop them.

On the basis of an analysis of the specific conditions of the Korean Social Democratic Party and the present reality of the international social democratic movement, the meeting stressed the need to expand and develop party relations with social democratic parties on all continents of the world including Europe which has a long tradition of this movement and, at the same time, strengthen friendly and cooperative relations with fraternal parties in Asia and the Pacific and contribute to the development of the social democratic movement in this region.

The meeting also laid stress on the need to powerfully carry on external activities to promote peace in the country and its peaceful reunification to cope with the tense situation created on the Korean peninsula due to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

It said that vigorous external activities should be waged to promote the cause of independence against imperialism on a worldwide scale.

In conclusion, the meeting stressed the need to wage brisk external activities to defend world peace and security. To this end, the meeting said, it is essential to strengthen relations with socialist, social democratic and democratic parties, organizations and fighting organizations of all countries through communication, exchange of publications and delegations and other means, and powerfully wage the joint struggle in diverse forms and ways including statement, talk and solidarity meeting.

The plenary meeting took practical measures to strengthen external activities.

#### CHOE YONG-NIM AT CEREMONY ON MONTH OF 'STRENGTH'

SK030532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA) -- An opening ceremony of the month of the national examination of physical strength for 1984 was held at the Kim Il-song Stadium on September 2.

It was attended by Comrade Choe Yong-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other officials concerned and a large crowd of people.

Speaking at the ceremony, Pak Myong-chol, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, said that the national examination of physical strength initiated by the great leader President Kim Il-song is a popular sports activity of very great significance in popularizing sports and making it an inseparable part of people's life and it is a highly effective work for sturdily cultivating the physical strength of the entire people.

Saying that the popular sports and the national examination of physical strength has entered a new, higher stage under the sagacious guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the reporter stated that various popular sports are being energetically conducted.

The sports establishments such as playgrounds, gymnasiums and swimming pools and excellent sports apparatuses found everywhere in the country are associated with the noble intention of our party to firmly prepare the entire people for labour and national defense and provide them with an independent and creative life.

Speeches expressing resolve were made by representatives of different strata and a resolution was adopted at the opening ceremony.

#### PROGRESS IN MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY NOTED

OW031139 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA) -- The Korean machine-building industry has undergone a new turn in the past two years through a powerful struggle for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to introduce pressing and stamp-forging, and making revolutions in welding and insulator production which was held in August 1982.



The machine-building factories under the First Ministry of Machine Industry have mass-produced highly efficient moulds by waging a mass movement for pressing and stamp-forging and multiplying equipment. The proportion of pressing has risen 22 percent and that of stamp-forging 12 percent under the First Ministry of Machine Industry since the plenary meeting. This has helped markedly raise the labour productivity and further improve the quality of manufactured goods while saving a great deal of materials including steel, non-ferrous metal and silicon sheets.

The Sungni general automobile plant mass-produces trucks of different types including the heavy-duty truck "Chaju 82" through an active introduction of pressing and stamp-forging. Over the last two years the categories of work to which pressing is applied increased to more than 780 and those to which stamp-forging is applied to over 340 at the plant.

Since the plenary meeting the Yongsong machine complex, one of the leading machine production bases of the country, has increased those categories respectively to more than 170 and 180, producing ordered equipment for various domains of the national economy.

#### RESEARCHERS LECTURE TO SERICULTURAL WORKERS

SK281554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- A national short course and methodological lecture for sericultural workers were held recently in Manpo, Chagang Province. In the short course scientific researchers gave lectures on drastically increasing the production of mulberry leaves by densely planting the mulberry trees and taking good care of them and on effecting another turn in cocoon production by raising silkworms on a scientific and technical basis.

In the methodological lecture experiences of model units in silkworm rearing in different parts of the country were introduced and measures were discussed to successfully implement the party's sericultural policy.

The short course and lecture held in accordance with a step taken by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il will greatly contribute to carrying out the teachings of the great leader President Kim Il-song on sericulture as early as possible and, for the present, to doing autumn silkworm raising well to greet with a rich yield of cocoon together with a bumper crop this significant year which marks the 20th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question.

#### RAILWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT ANJU COAL COMPLEX

SK050848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- Circular railways are under construction at the Anju District coal mining complex, a gigantic coal production base in the western part of the country.

When those lines consisting of the eastern and western circular railways are completed, they will help accelerate the development of the Anju District coal mines and their reconstruction and expansion, increase coal production and provide the coal miners and inhabitants with better conveniences in their travel. The Anju District coal mining complex is energetically accelerating the capacity expansion project to lift the annual coal output to the 70 million-100 million ton mark. Various coal mines have already been developed and many new pits built.

PRESIDENT CHON DEPARTS FOR HISTORIC JAPAN VISIT

## Departure Speech

SK060357 Seoul YONHAP in English 0350 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The following are excerpts from the departure statement of President Chon Tu-hwan, who left for Tokyo Thursday on a three-day official visit:

"Before I leave for Japan, I wish, on this occasion, to pay my tribute to the memory of those who lost their lives by the sudden rainfalls and express my deep sympathy with their bereaved families in sorrow. I also pray that with the help of the government and the people, those fellow countrymen who were affected by this unexpected rainstorm will be rehabilitated as soon as possible and that they will be able to share the joy of the forthcoming harvest day with the rest of the nation.

"I take, once again, great pride in the tenacity and perseverance of the Korean people who, faced with challenges, never fail to unite and tide them over. Encouraged by this great virtue of our people, I am now leaving on a historic visit to Japan with a view to creating a new history for our nation.

"We in Korea have often described Japan as a country near but remote, and the Japanese people have used similar expressions. This relationship is most aptly illustrated by the fact that no Korean head of state has so far paid an official visit to Japan, a neighboring country situated across the narrow Korea strait. The Korean and Japanese peoples have lived as neighbors for a few thousand years, breathing in the same oriental culture, and engaging in the exchange of highly-developed arts, literature and skills. However, there is no denying that a few episodes of bitter history between the two peoples had sometimes estranged them.

"I am well aware that at the bottom of our hearts remain certain sediments of heavy feelings, making it hard for our people, a former victim, to be oblivious of the unfortunate past. It is, however, my belief that as almost 20 years have elapsed since the normalization of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan, now is the time for us to move ahead resolutely toward the vast range of the future lying ahead, reflecting on the lessons of history with cool heads.

"We cannot forever be bound by the past. We must move forward. We cannot expect to explore the path for Korea in today's world when we keep the door to our neighbor locked. Here I wish to recall a passage in our proclamation of independence, "Busy in rallying ourselves, we can lose no time in cursing and blaming others, and busy in providing for the present, we can lose no time in finding fault with the deeds in the past."

"The world predicts the coming of the Pacific era and the century of Asia. We are reaching the point at which we have to fix our eyes on the horizon of future history and seek ways to act as one of its prime participants. I believe, therefore, that the governments and peoples of the Republic of Korea and Japan now face a historic call to work for a new era of partnership through mutual trust and cooperation, rising above the bygone days.

"I am convinced that the creation of a new history of good neighborliness and friendship between the two peoples, based on their mutual understanding and trust, is the dictates of the times. I am also convinced that future generations are entitled to the inherent right to such a new history for their happiness. In these convictions, I have decided to visit Japan with a view to opening a new chapter in the annals of the two nations.

"The world today is clouded by instability and unpredictability due to political and military confrontations between the East and the West, as well as to economic frictions between the developed and developing countries, lying as they do at the crossroads of peace and prosperity. In such circumstances, the Northeast Asian region surrounding the Korean peninsula is undergoing crucial changes whereby the political stance and relations of power among major countries are being realigned.

"If we are to respond positively to such present trends during through this region, each citizen of our nation should be fully mindful of the historic mission we shoulder for posterity in view of such lessons of the past and in response to this historic call, I shall, on this visit, convey to the Japanese people your wish for Korea and Japan to become true neighbors with understanding and respect for each other. I want to see that the two peoples open their minds and move forward together into the bright future.

"In the course of my visit to Japan, I shall meet with the emperor of Japan, Prime Minister Nakasone and leaders from various walks of life. I shall have very earnest and frank discussions with them on the future relation-ship between the two countries. I shall also have extensive discussions on ways to cooperate with each other with a view to promoting the peace and stability of this region. When I meet with these Japanese leaders, I intend to recall the solemn lesson of history that freedom and peace are one and indivisible. I will also stress that the dictates of the times demand that we join hands to secure such a peace.

"At the same time, I shall be happy to convey to our 700,000 Koreans in Japan your warm support and love for them. I will call for cooperation of the Japanese Government to see to it that they live a stable and meaningful life there in keeping with their sense of honor and dignity.

"I also wish to express your love and good wishes to our brethren associated with the so-called General Association of Korean Residents in Japan who are being deceived by the propaganda of the North Korean regime.

"Leaving today on a visit to Japan with your good wishes and hopes, I pledge my very best effort to make this visit a milestone in bringing to fruition the true wishes of our nation for peace and cooperation. I thank you for your warm encouragement today and pray, once again, for those who are suffering from the damages by the heavy rainfalls to overcome the hardship and return to the normal life as soon as possible."

• Parties Issue Statements

SK060721 Seoul YONHAP in English 0705 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's major political parties issued statements Thursday commenting on President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Japan and expressed hope that the visit would provide an opportunity to open a new era in Korea-Japan relations. Chon left here for Tokyo earlier in the day on a two-night, three-day official visit.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party said in a statement that the party firmly believes the first official visit to Japan by a head of state of the Republic of Korea will provide an opportunity for the two countries to clear away the unhappy past and open a new era of partnership.



Spokesman Kim Yong-tae of the ruling party said that his party urges the Japanese Government to make every possible effort to solve issues pending between the two nations.

Spokesman Mok Yo-sang of the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party said in a statement that in taking advantage of Chon's visit, the Japanese side should make a solemn and clear apology for, and a serious reflection upon, its 1910-45 colonial rule on the Korean peninsula. "Such an apology and reflection would be conducive to the restoration of the Korean people's national pride and dignity, thus contributing to cementing the friendly relationship between the two countries," Mok said. The spokesman also stressed that the Japanese Government should show a more sincere, concrete attitude to solve divisive problems, including the inequitable status of Korean residents in Japan.

The second largest opposition Korea National Party said the party hopes the president's state visit to Japan can offer an opportunity for the two nations to establish a new partnership to meet the challenge of Pacific era. Meanwhile, the nation's major social and economic organizations said in unison that they hope Chon's visit provides a chance to bury the unhappy past.

The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said in a statement that Chon's visit has a very symbolic meaning in that it is the first official Japan visit by a Korean head of state in history. The Chamber said it expected the president's Japan visit to contribute to the solution on a gradual basis of pending issues between the two nations, including the correction of a bilateral trade imbalance strongly in favor of Japan and Japan's transfer of high technology to South Korea.

The Federation of Korean Industries also issued a statement to congratulate Chon on the visit and said it believes that visit will erect a base upon which the two nations can solve their pending problems and make concerted efforts toward mutual prosperity. In a congratulatory statement on Chon's visit, the Federation of Korean Trade Unions said it welcomes the Korean leader's Japan visit, which is expected to help further develop the Korea-Japan relationship into a friendly and cooperative one.

#### Students, Police Clash

OW060735 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept 6 (AFP) -- About 150 students who opposed President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan clashed today with riot police as the official motorcade made its drive to Kimpo Airport, witnesses said. The students hurled stones at police, who responded by throwing tear gas bombs in a 30-minute clash. The students were then dispersed.

Another 100-odd students from Confucian-run Songgyungwan University staged an overnight sit-in strike on their campus against the visit. Meanwhile some 20 dissidents led by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who has served several jail terms, were detained for questioning by police after they gathered at the Anglican church near the city hall to denounce the visit as "anti-national." The statement said that the visit was intended to gain international support for the "dictatorial regime."

President Chon left here for Tokyo today as hundreds of thousands of people lined the streets, giving him a warm send-off on the unprecedented official visit which has been billed as historic by government leaders and the mainstream press in both countries.

150 Students Detained

SK060043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] The police have taken some 150 college students to police stations for interrogation in connection with demonstrations in several places in downtown Seoul Tuesday afternoon. Unidentified numbers of students scattered in groups to several places and staged rallies at times, confusing and irritating riot police forces. The rallies continued intermittently through the evening in the downtown areas, including the Seoul City Hall plaza and Shinsegae Department Store.

Around 2 p.m. that day, some 200 students, who were believed to be from Yonsei University in Sinchon, thronged to the office of Mapo-Yongsan Chapter of the ruling Democratic Justice Party destroying furniture and breaking windows. They protested over President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan scheduled for today.

KOREA HERALD Comments

SK060048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Sep 84 p 6

[Editorial: "President Chon's Japan Visit"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan begins a historic three-day state visit to Japan today to open a new era in the Korea-Japan relationship that has been traumatized by Japan's past colonial rule of Korea. The trip is historic because President Chon is the first Korean head of state to visit Japan officially -- almost 40 years after Korea was liberated from Japan's rule in 1945, and 19 years after the two countries normalized diplomatic relations.

President Chon is displaying magnanimity by making the unprecedented trip for talks with the leaders of a country that has inflicted immeasurable damage on his nation. It mirrors his earnest desire to bury the unhappy past and usher in a new chapter of truly cooperative partnership for the mutual benefit of the two neighboring countries.

We fully agree that the time has passed for Koreans to dwell in the past. We must now look toward building a prosperous future in cooperation with friendly neighbors.

The general public of Japan as well as its leaders should correctly understand the historical significance of President Chon's state visit and respond sincerely to Korea's moves for substantial improvements in bilateral ties. Most of all, we are eager to see an expression of genuine repentance on the part of the Japanese for what they did to the Korean people before and during their 35-year domination of the Korean peninsula that ended with their defeat in World War II.

There have been expressions of regret by some Japanese in recent years. The latest offer of apology was made only a fortnight ago by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when he met with a group of visiting Korean journalists. But such an apology has never come from Japan's symbolic head of state, Emperor Hirohit. It is good to learn that the emperor will express an official apology or regrets during President Chon's stay in Tokyo, most likely in a speech at a state dinner he will host in honor of the Korean leader.

We hope that Emperor Hirohito's remarks will be sincere enough to demonstrate to the Korean people how regretful he and the Japanese people are over their last misconduct against the Koreans.



It is our belief that the establishment of a lasting friendship and cooperative relations between our two nations cannot be achieved without a truly remorseful attitude among not only Japan's leaders but also the common people of Japan. Memories of the unhappy past lingering in the minds of the Korean people are so bitter that they may not be wiped out with mere diplomatic rhetoric.

Regretfully, there still is a tendency among many Japanese to look down on the Koreans as an inferior race. This attitude is well reflected in their social discrimination and unfounded prejudice against 700,000 Koreans living in Japan. The Japanese people should recognize that it is also to their benefit to help this republic sustain economic development and maintain strong national security against the ever-present military threat from communist North Korea. Stability in the divided Korean peninsula is directly linked to the maintenance of peace in Japan and the rest of East Asia.

If Japan's leaders and its general public fully realize the necessity of cooperation for regional stability and common prosperity with the Korean people, they should be more broad-minded in resolving several pending issues between the two countries. These vital issues include the narrowing of the large trade imbalance that is chronically in favor of Japan, the transfer of advanced industrial technologies to Korea, and improvement in the treatment of Koreans residing in Japan.

Also of great concern to us is Japan's possible expansion of trade and other exchanges with North Korea, which we believe would upset the precariously maintained balance of power on the Korean peninsula.

#### KOREA TIMES Wishes Success

SK060059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "For 'New Era of Partnership'"]

[Text] Summit diplomacy, being an ultimate form of inter-governmental or international intercourse, has broad-ranging implications not only for the nations directly involved but often affecting other countries. It sometimes tackles specific issues, yet its primary emphasis remains to be providing an impetus or momentum, whether tangible or symbolic, for achieving certain objectives on a plain higher than that manageable by routine diplomatic engagement. That aspect of summit diplomacy would be particularly true in the case of President Chon Tu-hwan's three-day state visit to Japan, which begins today.

First of all, the tour is the first official visit ever to be made by a Korean head of state to the neighboring country, despite geographical proximity and a long history of contacts dating back about 2,000 years. Moreover, Koreans at large still harbor bitter memories of national disgrace and hardship they experienced under Japanese colonial rule in the first half of the century, though the two countries normalized their diplomatic relations 19 years ago.

These and other factors make the presidential tour all the more outstanding and significant, even if the trip is technically in the form of reciprocating an official visit made by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to Seoul last year, which itself was the first by a Japanese head of government.

President Chon's visit to Japan is indeed a ~~positive~~ and future-oriented undertaking to forge closer cooperative and friendly ties and thus to open a new chapter in the history of binational contacts, outgrowing the sour national sentiment and obsession.

The tour is expressly purported to usher in a "new era of partnership" for mutual benefits and common prosperity, based on upgraded cooperation and deeper understanding of each other, a cause which is essential in this age of interdependence and in light of regional developments in East Asia.

While the visit is also aimed at facilitating the settlement of various long-standing issues, the epochmaking nature of the diplomatic undertaking requires a due apology by the Japanese about their wrongs done in the past to make its fundamental objective attainable and fruitful.

Though the Japanese emperor is reportedly to make a sort of atonement, it should be noted that the crux of question is its intensity, however symbolic, to correspond with the bold and epochal diplomatic initiative on the part of Korea. Probably in this connection, the Japanese Government has been reported as preparing to extend a very cordial and warm welcome to the visiting Korean president.

While the formality and courtesy occupy a vital place in summit diplomacy, more so in the case of President Chon's visit for its historic nature, what matters in substantive terms and in the long run are earnest efforts to substantiate talks taking place during the trip and to take effective followup measures on matters discussed or agreed upon.

If the emperor's apology is symbolic, there indeed are numerous pending issues, notably including chronic trade imbalance in favor of Japan, technology transfer to Korea, and the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

It is sincerely hoped that President Chon's visit to Japan will be truly successful in forging a new era of mature relations and laying grounds for resolution of those pending problems in the nearest possible future, if not during the trip.

#### NORTH SUBMITS REVISED PROPOSAL ON FAMILY REUNION

SK060122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Mariehamn City, Finland (YONHAP) -- The 2nd World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace Tuesday decided to incorporate a proposal from the Korean National Red Cross into the basic guidelines for Red Cross activities which are to be announced today.

The Korean delegation at the meeting Monday submitted a proposal concerning the reunion of separated families of the world. In its proposal, the Korean Red Cross called on individual Red Cross societies of the world to take steps to help reunite families separated by war.

Prior to the decision by representatives from 105 countries, KNRC resident Yu Chang-sun said in his speech that the reunion of separated families is not a matter limited to Korea but a task to be solved urgently all over the world. Yu stressed that the promotion of a project aimed at solving this matter is nothing other than a way to contribute to world peace, calling for support for the KNRC-offered proposal to be included in the basic guidelines.

Alexandre Hay, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross who presided over the meeting, said that he will send the proposal to a committee of literature composition so that it can be properly reflected in the guidelines.

Earlier in the day, the North Korean Red Cross delegation submitted a revised proposal on the matter of family reunion, two days after its previous offer was rejected. The revised proposal did not contain criticism against the South Korean Government but was again filled with political propaganda trying to justify sending Korean residents in Japan to North Korea.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE MINISTER CALLS ON CHON

SK050718 Seoul YONHAP in English 0509 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP) -- New Zealand's Overseas Trade and Marketing Minister Michael Kenneth Moore paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae Monday. Moore is leading a seven-member delegation at the 14th New Zealand-South Korea trade ministers' meeting which opened here today for a two-day run. In the ministers' meeting, New Zealand and South Korea are expected to discuss ways of redressing the bilateral trade imbalance and stepping up economic cooperation.

Trade Meeting Held

SK050212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The fourteenth South Korea-New Zealand trade ministers' meeting closed Tuesday after the adoption of a joint communique. New Zealand has agreed in principle to import more Korean automobiles, textile products and rolling stock, but it has asked strongly for expanded access to Korean markets for New Zealand dairy, horticultural products and mutton, the communique said.

In the meeting, Trade and Industry Minister Kim Chin-ho led a nine-member South Korean delegation. His counterpart in the seven-member New Zealand delegation was Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing Michael Kenneth Moore. Korea and New Zealand also agreed to promote the expansion of bilateral trade on an equitable and mutually-beneficial basis and to encourage businessmen to continue to explore investment opportunities in each other's country, according to the 15-point communique. During the meeting, Korea requested that the New Zealand Government train Korean technicians in grassland management in New Zealand for development of the Korean dairy industry, the communique added.

DKP ACTS ON FLOOD AID, URGES MAYOR'S DISMISSAL

SK060057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Korea Party has called for the dismissal of Seoul City Mayor Yom Po-hyon and some ward office heads holding them responsible for severe property damage and the death of many people in the capital city in recent torrential rains. In a five-point resolution issued in the name of the party lawmakers elected in metropolitan districts yesterday, the DKP called upon the government to mobilize all available means to rehabilitate floodstricken areas as early as possible. The opposition party also demand that the administration should provide prompt and due compensation for all citizens who suffered from the flood disaster and were left homeless.

The DKP lawmakers said in the resolution, "We feel our great responsibility as people's representatives to do our best to help the victims recover from the terrible disaster soon." They insisted that the city administration should reconsider the Han River development project from the start including the reclamation of a rivulet next to the Han River. The DKP noted that all low-level areas in Seoul, including Kangdong-gu which is being widely developed for Olympics were completely submerged under the water. The opposition party claimed that it clearly indicates defects in the city planning project undertaken by the Seoul city administration and asked for its full review. The DKP attributed a heavy loss of properties and human lives to the city administration which it claimed did not pay heed to petitions submitted by citizens even long before. Finally, the DKP demanded that the administration system of Seoul should be renovated in the interest of the public, asserting that it is totally obedient to the central government.



REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY PLATFORM DENOUNCED

OW050837 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1611 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 4 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: One can not but notice that the foreign political part of the programme adopted by the U.S. Republican Party bears striking resemblance to the provisions of the programme adopted by the Nazi Party of Germany fifty years ago. The head of the fascist Germany claimed that the world belonged to the Aryans. While, today the Republicans proclaim that America's sphere of responsibility covers the entire world. This means that the United States must be the strongest so that it could dictate its terms, so that people would live under American law. And naturally, Washington is turning a deaf ear to all constructive and peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Such a policy leads to the escalation of the arms race, aggravation of the international tension fraught with the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict.

The closer the U.S. presidential elections are, the more one can hear verbiage about peace from the lips of those who determine that country's foreign policy course. In reality, the Reagan administration blocked the process of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and other negotiations on stopping the arms race and promoting disarmament. The Soviet party leader Chernenko in his reply to the PRAVDA reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness for an honest and serious negotiation with the United States, aimed at reaching agreement which would take into account the security interests of all countries and peoples. The world progressive public, including the Mongolian people, expect a corresponding statement by the White House incumbents on peace in practical term since the U.S. policy cannot be judged by words but by practical actions alone.

UNEN ON RESOLUTIONS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

OW311439 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1352 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Aug (MONTSAME) — Implementation of the resolutions of the 16th extraordinary plenum of the MPRP Central Committee has begun in the country. It was stressed at the plenum that all the activities of the party will continue to be aimed at carrying out the party's general line and implementing the domestic and foreign policies outlined at the 18th MPRP Congress, writes the newspaper UNEN in an editorial article.

The extraordinary MPRP Central Committee plenum has thoroughly analyzed the key issues of the international situation and the MPRP's foreign policy. Outlining the basis of the party's foreign policy, J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, said at the plenum: "The cornerstone of our party's foreign policy lies in strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries and in extending fraternal relations with communist and workers parties." Once again, this speaks about the continuity of the party's policy in the foreign policy field, the article emphasizes.

The traditional friendship and close and all-round cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people is one of the greatest achievements of the MPRP and the Mongolian people and a reliable guarantee of our country's prosperity, the newspaper writes.

UNEN notes that the MPR's economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation with other socialist countries is developing successfully. The MPRP is taking an active part in CEMA activities and in the implementation of the complex program of socialist economic integration. The communists and all working people of Mongolia have met with great satisfaction the resolutions and historic documents of the economic summit conference of CEMA members countries, the newspaper notes.

The MPRP and the Mongolian people have always supported and will continue to support the just struggle of people for their freedom and independence and, against imperialist exploitation and aggression. The party has always considered it its duty to strengthen the ranks of the fighters and the unity of communist and workers parties, which lead them in their sacred struggle, the article says.

The MPRP is consistently observing the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems as the only logical basis for interstate relations in our time. But because of the adventurist policy of the American imperialists there is now a considerably tense international situation and a real threat of nuclear war. The militarist, revanchist, and hegemonist forces are also contributing to this.

It was stressed at the MPRP Central Committee plenum that in such conditions the most important task is the struggle for peace and against war. The Soviet Union is making truly gigantic efforts to remove the danger of war of our planet and save humanity and its civilization from destruction. The constructive initiatives and foreign political activity of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries are an assurance for the world's people that peace can be defended.

The Mongolian communists and working people fully support and approve the conclusion of the extraordinary MPRP Central Committee plenum that peace can be guaranteed by the further strengthening of the economic and defensive potential of the socialist community and by all possible consolidation of the efforts of all the peace-loving forces of the world, the editorial article says.

#### ADIYAA RECEIVES SOVIET RADIO BROADCASTING GROUP

OW050815 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1608 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 4. (MONTSAME) -- Secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C., G. Adiyaa on Monday received deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Television and Radio, G.M. Sorokin and had a friendly conversation. A soviet radio delegation is in Mongolia for the participation in the celebrations of the 50 years of Mongolian radio.

G. Adiyaa awarded G.M. Sorokin the Friendship Medal by the decree of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural for the contribution to the development of friendship and strengthening of radio broadcasting in Mongolia.

#### DEJID LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

OW050757 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1606 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 4. (MONTSAME) -- A Mongolian delegation led by Politburo member of the M.P.R.P. C.C., chairman of the party Control Committee at the M.P.R.P. C.C., B. Dejid left Ulaanbaatar for Addis Ababa on September 3. The delegation will take part in the celebrations marking the 10 anniversary of the national democratic revolution and the congress of the Commission on the Organisation of Worker's Party of Ethiopia.



MORE MEETINGS, GREETINGS MARK SRV NATIONAL DAY

BK040241 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] To join in celebrating the 39th anniversary of the August revolution victory and 2 September national day of the fraternal Vietnamese people, on the afternoon of 1 September, a delegation of the PRK Defense Ministry led by Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the KPRAF General Staff, paid a cordial call on cadres and personnel of the SRV Embassy in Kampuchea.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Soy Keo stressed that since time immemorial and at present, Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos have always cooperated on the fight against their common enemy. The comrade noted that the Vietnamese people's August revolution had great influence on the Kampuchean people's struggle to drive the French colonialists out of our Kampuchean territory. The deputy minister also expressed profound gratitude for the assistance, morally and materially and in flesh and blood, that the Vietnamese party, government, Army, and people have given the Kampuchean People's Army in all stages of their struggle against the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and Beijing expansionists.

## Ministry Visit to SRV Army

BK040207 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A PRK Defense Ministry delegation led by Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy defense minister and chief of the KPRAF general logistics department, has paid a cordial call on the field commanders of the Vietnamese Army volunteers and the Vietnamese experts on proletarian internationalist duties in Kampuchea.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Meas Kroch recalled the significance of the August revolution victory and the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against colonialism and imperialism. On behalf of the KPRAF, Comrade Meas Kroch conveyed regards and profound gratitude to the Vietnamese Army volunteers on proletarian internationalist duties in Kampuchea -- helping to defend and rebuild the Kampuchean land.

## Chea Sim Greets Huynh Tan Phat

BK050356 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, recently sent a greetings message to Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the August revolution and 2 September national day of the SRV. Among other things, the message said:

We warmly greet and hail the Vietnamese people's heroism displayed under the wise leadership of the CPV. We extend best wishes to the CPV, the VFF, all great leaders, and fraternal people of Vietnam. We are convinced that the fraternal solidarity and cooperation between the SRV and PRK peoples will further strengthen and develop in the cause of their common struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, and reactionary forces and for peace and stability in the world.

HUNSEN LEADS GROUP TO BULGARIA FOR NATIONAL DAY

BK040707 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Sep (SPK) -- A party and government delegation of the PRK led by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, left for Bulgaria this morning to attend the 40th anniversary of that country's national day.

It was seen off by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Kong Korm and Dith Mouny, deputy ministers of foreign affairs; and other figures. Lyuden V. Damyanov, Bulgaria's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Nguyen Hoa, adviser to the Vietnamese Embassy; and Malik Chakhnazarov, adviser to the USSR Embassy to Kampuchea, were present at the departure of the delegation.

THAI BORDER 'VIOLATIONS' REPORTED 24-30 AUG

BK051259 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1055 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 5 -- In the week ending on August 30 Thailand violated Kampuchean territory 331 times in the air, on the ground and on the sea.

Thai aircraft on 12 occasions spied on the areas from two to three kilometers inside Kampuchean airspace over the Preah Vihear temple, Hill 444, Ampil Lake, Koh Kong Province and Poulo Wai Island.

Two hundred and seventy-two incursions were made by Thai vessels into the areas from eight to 30 miles off the Islands of Kaoh Kong, Kaoh Tang and Poulo Wai.

Thai-based artillery made 47 shellings on the border provinces of Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Battambang and Pursat. Meanwhile Kampuchean border guards resolutely intercepted inroads by Khmer reactionaries from Thailand, putting 170 intruders out of action, seizing 80 guns, 260 big shells, 25 mines and a quantity of other war materials.

VODK SAYS FEW TOLERATE SRV, SOVIET AGGRESSION

BK031001 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Station Commentary: "No One Accepts the Soviet Aggression in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese Aggression in Kampuchea as a Fait Accompli"]

[Text] As the 39th UN General Assembly session draws near, the Soviet Union has sent its men to visit various countries in order to disseminate deceitful and erroneous views and coerce these countries into supporting the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea which will be discussed by the General Assembly.

Recently, after the failure of the visit to Southeast Asia by Zaytsev, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Department, which aimed at persuading the ASEAN countries to hold regional talks with Vietnam, thus legitimizing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the Soviet Union sent Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, to Nepal in order to launch deceitful activities in Southeast Asia. This visit was aimed at persuading Nepal to support the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea at the coming UN General Assembly.

But, aside from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices, no other countries accept the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan as a fait accompli. This is because these problems involve the principles of the international law and the UN Charter which state clearly that all countries, big or small, have the sacred right to decide their own destiny free from any outside interference or pressure. To accept the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan is tantamount to allowing the aggressors to trample upon international law and the UN Charter and to encouraging other aggressors and expansionists in the world to lord it over other countries, thus endangering the large number of the weak, small, and medium-size countries in the world. Accepting the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan will endanger not only Kampuchea and Afghanistan but other countries as well. This is because Vietnam and the Soviet Union nurture ambitions to dominate the entire Southeast Asian region and the whole world. They will not stop their aggression and expansion only in Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

If Vietnam succeeds in annexing Kampuchea and setting up an Indochinese federation, it will move on to commit aggression and expansion against the whole of Southeast Asia in accordance with its regional expansion strategy and its Soviet boss' global expansion strategy in this region. If the Soviet Union succeeds in annexing Afghanistan, it will also advance toward other countries in South Asia. This will endanger countries in the Southeast and South Asian regions, thus menacing peace, security, and stability in the whole world. This is why in the past, now, and in the future, the world community has adhered and will always adhere to the stand of rejecting the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

Like all other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, Nepal has firmly adhered to this principled stand. As a matter of fact, during his talks with Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Nepalese Prime Minister Bahadur Chand declared Nepal's stand with regard to the Afghan problem saying this issue must be resolved without outside interference and the Soviet Union must withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan. With regard to the Kampuchean issue, the Nepalese prime minister said that the Kampuchean problem must be resolved as soon as possible on the basis of the UN resolution which demands that the Hanoi authorities withdraw their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea. This is Nepal's correct and just stand with regard to the Kampuchean and Afghan problems. This is also confirmation that the Soviet Union and Vietnam cannot force the world community to accept their aggressions against Afghanistan and Kampuchea as a fait accompli. Thus, Yuriy Fokin's visit aimed at making others approve the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea met with shameful defeat.

At the 39th UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union and Vietnam will suffer even more serious defeats than in previous years because all peace- and justice-loving countries will jointly raise their voices in condemnation of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. They will further demand and pressure the Soviet Union and Vietnam to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea totally and unconditionally in accordance with the UN resolutions adopted during the past 5 years. In the future, the Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors will face more defeats and be driven out of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.



VODK CONDEMNS VIETNAM'S 'ACT OF AGGRESSION'

BK050821 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Cannot Make Up Any Excuse To Conceal Their Act of Aggression in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Recently, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sang his outdated song again, saying that Vietnamese forces will be immediately withdrawn from Kampuchea once the Chinese threat and other obstacles are gone. Nguyen Co Thach's outdated song drew nobody's attention. For almost 6 years now, since Vietnam attacked and occupied Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sung this song in an attempt to dupe world opinion into misinterpreting the Vietnamese act of aggression against Kampuchea. However, they have not been able to dupe anyone.

The World community, in particular countries in the region, clearly realizes that there was not a single foreign soldier stationed in Kampuchea before the Vietnamese aggression, and at present there are only the Hanoi Vietnamese forces. Vietnam sent 250,000 troops and more than 50,000 administrative personnel to commit aggression and occupy Kampuchea, an independent and sovereign state, a member of the United Nations, and a member of the Nonaligned Movement. Currently, it is the Hanoi Vietnamese who are continuing their war of aggression to most savagely exterminate the Kampuchean people. At the same time, the Vietnamese have been sending Vietnamese nationals, currently totaling more than 600,000, to settle on Kampuchean territory in order to transform Kampuchea into Vietnam in a set time limit according to Vietnam's aggressive and annexationist strategy. Apart from this, Vietnam has stationed more than 60,000 of its troops and tens of thousands of other agents in Laos. The Vietnamese administer and decide the fate of Laos from top to bottom. In other words, the Vietnamese have completely swallowed Laos.

Over the past few years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been creating tension and deepening it along both the Kampuchean-Thai and Thai-Lao borders by repeatedly violating the Thai border area adjoining Kampuchea. Along the Thai-Lao border, the Vietnamese have ordered the Vientiane puppets constantly to provoke Thailand in order to pressure it along both the Kampuchean and Lao borders in an attempt to intimidate Thailand into accepting Vietnam's act of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli so that Vietnam can annex Kampuchea, set up an Indochinese federation, and push forward with its own aggressive and expansionist regional strategy and the global aggressive and expansionist strategy of its Soviet masters in this region as well. Furthermore, Vietnam has allowed its territory to be used by Soviet international expansionism for stationing warships, submarines, and modern Soviet aircraft to carry out activities in the whole of Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Vietnam's act of aggression in Kampuchea, Vietnam's annexation of Laos, and the activities of Soviet military forces in the region carried out from bases in Vietnam constitute a real and most serious threat to the region's security and stability. It is this threat that has drawn the attention of countries in the region and the world community and constantly causes them great concern. As for Nguyen Co Thach's words about the so-called and nonexistent Chinese threat, no one was taken in. On the contrary, they have made people even more aware of Nguyen Co Thach's hideous face and increased their disgust with his cheap and dirty lies.

So, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's repeated singing of this outdated song only makes the world community more aware of Vietnam's very tricky nature, and it cannot change the Vietnamese enemy aggressors -- great bandits and exterminators of millions of Kampuchean people -- into saints, gods, or saviors of the Kampuchean people, as Nguyen Co Thach has said in his propaganda. It also cannot transfer responsibility for the Vietnamese criminal aggression against Kampuchea to other people.



The world community and all of humanity are well aware of the Vietnamese act of aggression against Kampuchea. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot make up any excuse to conceal this. Vietnam's sending of hundreds of thousands of troops to insolently invade Kampuchea, an independent and a sovereign state, is a most blatant and brutal violation of the UN Charter which clearly says in its first chapter that member-countries of the United Nations shall not threaten or use force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any other state. Apart from countries that are Soviet satellites, no one can accept the Hanoi Vietnamese brutal and savage act of aggression in Kampuchea in violation of the UN Charter.

In sum, Nguyen Co Thach's words only confirm, once again, that the Le Duan Vietnamese are not willing to withdraw their aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the world community's demand. They continue to use jungle law, carry on their war of aggression in Kampuchea, and implement their own aggressive and expansionist strategy and that of their Soviet masters in this region. Therefore, with the Le Duan Vietnamese -- who favor brute force and jungle law -- the world community will have to continue to unite and pressure them from every direction, and the Kampuchean people will have to continue to unite as one to hold aloft the banner of struggle and more vigorously fight against them until they face hardship and difficulties in every field and are in a complete impasse -- military, political, economic, and diplomatic -- to compel the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their aggressor forces unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the world community's demand and also to force them to respect international law and the UN Charter.

#### STRENGTHENING OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT URGED

BK060446 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "It is Necessary To Strengthen the Role of the Nonaligned Movement and Restore the Implementation of Its Principles So That It Can Be the Hope of Its Overwhelming Members"]

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement was founded in 1961 in compliance with the resolution of the Bandung conference in Indonesia In April 1955.

The Nonaligned Movement is now 23 years old. Since its founding, it has determined clearly its ideals and principles. These ideals and principles are implementation of the policy of nonalignment toward the superpower blocs; adherence to the 5-point principles of peaceful coexistence; respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of other countries; noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries; and nonaggression toward other countries.

All of these are correct and just ideals and principles in international relations. All member countries of the Nonaligned Movement promised to respect, implement, and defend these UN-sacred principles. Therefore, since its founding, the overwhelming number of countries in the world, in particular Third World countries, has had confidence in the Nonaligned Movement. They have hoped that the Nonaligned Movement would play an important role in contributing to international decisions and in presenting policy guidelines in the world in order to defend the rights, freedom, independence, and interests of the overwhelming member countries and to protect the principles of the UN Charter.

Since the summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1976, the Soviets have interfered in the internal affairs of this movement through their cat's-paws such as Cuba and Vietnam by raising the slogan that the Soviet Union is the natural ally of the Nonaligned Movement.

In late 1978 and early 1979, Vietnam, a member of the Nonaligned Movement, sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and annex Democratic Kampuchea, which is an independent and sovereign state, a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement, and a legitimate member of the United Nations. Vietnam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, which has been backed by the Soviet Union, is an arrogant and savage violation and tramples upon the ideals and principles of the Nonaligned Movement. In 1979, during the sixth summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Havana, Cuba, the Soviets, Vietnamese, and Cubans as well as their accomplices staged activities to divide the movement. Cuba dared to use its rights as the host country to decide unilaterally to prevent Democratic Kampuchea -- a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement -- from attending the summit conference. On 28 December 1979, after realizing that the Nonaligned Movement was weak, the Soviet Union sent 100,000 soldiers to arrogantly and savagely attack and annex Afghanistan -- another member of the Nonaligned Movement.

After these unjust events, the Soviets, Vietnamese, Cubans, and their accomplices became more daring and waged activities to divide the Nonaligned Movement. They have pulled this movement from its sacred, correct, and just ideals and principles to serve the interests of the Soviet expansionist superpower. This has made the Nonaligned Movement inactive. This movement dared not resist or oppose the acts of aggression. The Non-aligned Movement dared not defend its member countries that have been grossly and barbarously violated and attacked by other countries.

The Nonaligned Movement is now weak. It does not play any important role in resolving international affairs. It cannot even resolve the problems of its member countries. Concerning Vietnam's aggression and annexation of Kampuchea which is an arrogant and savage violation and tramples upon the sacred principles of the Nonaligned Movement, this movement should condemn the Vietnamese, who are the aggressors. It should call on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea as well as its nonaligned status. The Nonaligned Movement should expel Vietnam, which has staged an aggression against Kampuchea in violation of its principles. However, the Nonaligned Movement has let the Vietnamese and the Cubans, who are the cat's-paws of the Soviet Union, rule the roost and even expel Democratic Kampuchea, which is the victim of aggression, from the Non-aligned Movement. This is very unjust and contrary to the sacred principles of the Nonaligned Movement. If this unjust act is allowed to persist, what will be the situation of our Nonaligned Movement? The fact that two member countries of the Nonaligned Movement -- Kampuchea and Afghanistan -- have been violated and annexed by the Vietnamese and the Soviet and the fact that this movement dared not defend these victimized member countries have been regretted by genuine member countries of the movement. The overwhelming majority of Third World countries throughout the world has been very disappointed with the Nonaligned Movement because these countries had confidence in this movement from the start.

On the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement, Democratic Kampuchea, which is one of its members and which has always respected and firmly defended its principles, hopes that this movement will strengthen its role and correctly implement its sacred principles. Democratic Kampuchea hopes that all member countries of the Nonaligned Movement further strengthen their solidarity and unity to oppose and resist the Vietnamese, the Cubans, and their accomplices who are the Soviet international expansionists' agents. These Soviet cat's-paws should not be allowed to use our Nonaligned Movement to serve the interests of their Soviet expansionist masters. Concurrently, Democratic Kampuchea also hopes that our Nonaligned Movement will definitely seek justice for it, which is a loyal member of the movement, by restoring its legitimate seat and rights in the movement which were unjustly violated by Cuba in 1979.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON BORDER DISPUTE

BK060640 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Statement issued 6 September by LPDR Foreign Ministry spokesman -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Thai Foreign Ministry issued a statement on 3 September. It says that the Lao side does not have the sincere desire to resolve the problem of the three villages through peaceful means and has used force to conduct repeated armed provocations and that the Thai Government, mindful of friendship and fraternal relations with the Lao people, reaffirms its desire to resolve the dispute peacefully and quickly. It also threatens to take every action to retaliate against what it calls threats from the Lao side. As a matter of fact, the facts completely contradict the Thai side's slanderous and deceitful statement.

1. As everyone well knows, Laos and Thailand are neighbors, share a common border, have maintained diplomatic relations, and signed joint communiques in 1979. In these joint communiques, the two countries pledge to respect each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; not to commit intervention and aggression against the other; not to use force or the threat of force against the other side; to resolve various disputes through negotiations in the spirit of the UN Charter; and to jointly turn the border line between the two countries into one of peace and friendship.

The sending of regular troops by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to seize three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province -- constitutes a brazen and open violation of the pledges made by the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand. It is tantamount to destroying the neighborly relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and to trampling underfoot the UN Charter to which Thailand is a signatory country.

Even though this is a very serious incident, the Lao side has tried to exercise restraint by avoiding the use of force to counterattack at the beginning and by taking the initiative to hold meetings with the Thai side on several occasions. The Lao side has also sent its delegation to Bangkok twice to hold talks with the Thai side with the purpose of resolving the problem of the three villages through peaceful means and of returning the situation in the three villages to normal, as it was before 6 June. This conforms with the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Broad opinion in Thailand and in the world has daily seen the just stand and good intentions of the Lao side. On the other hand, the Thai side, taking advantage of the talks to prolong its military occupation of the three Lao villages and to legalize this occupation, beat about the bush on the verbal agreement with the Lao side that Thailand will withdraw troops from the three Lao villages and set various unreasonable conditions -- that are, in fact, meant to demand the Lao side relinquish its sovereignty over the three villages. Being unable to achieve its aim, the Thai side unilaterally announced the end of the talks and staged a play by sending its technical team to unilaterally inspect the terrain in the three villages in an attempt to readjust the border line in this area.

Meanwhile, the Thai forces have sent additional troops and artillery pieces to the three villages; consolidated trenches and barracks; plundered, suppressed, and raped the people; and indiscriminately fired artillery pieces, thus committing untold crimes against the local people. The acts committed by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai Armed Forces further reveal the dark schemes of a person who has arms in his hands while delivering a sermon.



2. The Thai side has charged that the activities carried out by the Lao people and Armed Forces in the three villages in punishing the troops occupying the villages and committing crimes against the local people are armed provocations. Moreover, it arrogantly stated that it would reserve its legitimate right to take every retaliatory action. It is clear that this is an act of a thief crying stop thieves, aimed at changing right to wrong, homogenizing the Lao people's legitimate self-defense activities with an unjust act of occupation as being carried out by Thai troops, and, at the same time, act concealing their schemes to enlarge their new military adventure. The ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai Armed Forces must be held solely responsible for forcing the Thai people's sons and nephews to occupy and commit crimes against the Lao people in the three villages; for the dishonor, shame, and death of the Thai troops; and for the suffering and bitterness of their families.

3. The LPDR Government affirms once again its resolute stand on the defense of its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. At the same time, it expresses its wish to resolve the problem of the three villages through peaceful means. It is always ready to send its delegation to Bangkok to hold talks with the delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand. The Thai Government should take various appropriate measures to quickly withdraw Thai troops from the three Lao villages and return the situation in the area to normal as it was before 6 June in order to facilitate continuation of the bilateral talks to resolve the remaining problem.

The Lao people earnestly appeal to the Thai people to think of the fraternal friendship between Laos and Thailand, to resolutely demand that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai Armed Forces withdraw troops from the three Lao villages, and to resolutely check their military adventures against the Lao people. The Lao people appeal to Thai officers and men not to allow the reactionary ringleaders in the Thai Armed Forces to make use of and send them to die uselessly as cannon fodder. These reactionaries are following a path that runs counter to the interests of the Thai brothers and to the friendship between the Thai and Lao peoples.

[Dated] Vientiane, 6 September 1984

EDITORIAL URGES COUNTERING 'ENEMY ACTIVITIES'

BK031022 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Editorial in "Public Security" program: "Always Heighten a Sense of Dedication Toward the Maintenance of Tranquillity"]

[Text] The cause of defending the country and building socialism is the responsibility of the entire party, Army, and people. It is, in particular, a basic duty of our public security and police forces. Under the party's leadership, our public security and police forces have the duty of helping the people promote and expand their rights to collective mastery in the movements to maintain tranquillity and public security. To encourage the people to closely coordinate and cooperate with the public security and police forces at all levels in carrying out the movements is a decisive factor for the achievement of victory in resisting the general war of sabotage of the enemies and in settling the problem of who will win over whom between the two systems -- socialism and capitalism.



At present, our LPDR is an outpost of the socialist camp. This is why the enemies constantly carry out sabotage activities against our country. These sabotage activities have been carried out under various forms, from many directions, through different tricks, and in many fields including the economic, cultural, political, military, and foreign affairs fields. The basic and long-term schemes of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists as well as with other reactionary powers are aimed at weakening us and swallowing our country. Their counterrevolutionary strategy remains unchanged. Their schemes and tricks of opposing our Lao revolution and people have been carried out even more subtly, barbarously, and cruelly.

In the recent past, they have militarily threatened our people while carrying our psychological warfare to deceive our Lao people, in particular those youths in the public security and police forces, with a view to misleading our cadres into defecting from their ranks and fleeing to join them. They have sent a number of exiled Lao reactionaries to infiltrate into Laos and carry out activities to sabotage the tranquillity of our people from north to south along the Lao-Thai and Lao-Chinese borders. In particular, last June the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, together with the imperialists, joined with the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in sending Thai troops to attack and seize three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. They have continued to stubbornly and sinisterly occupy the three Lao villages, refusing to withdraw their troops from the villages as proposed by the Lao side. At the same time, they have ceaselessly carried out activities to sabotage us in the economic and cultural fields while pursuing psychological warfare sowing division among the Lao people of various tribes and creating disturbances among the various classes of people with a view to disrupting the solidarity among our cadres, soldiers, policemen, workers, and people of various tribes and misleading them into losing confidence in the party and having doubts about the line and policies of the party and state.

In view of this, we must always heighten our vigilance and be determined to check and defeat all their military, political, economic, and psychological warfare schemes in order to protect the property of the state and people and to securely safeguard national sovereignty. To uphold vigilance and maintain preparedness to smash all the schemes of the enemies, it is necessary for our public security and police forces to profoundly understand the guideline on the maintenance of tranquillity of the party as well as of the Interior Ministry, which says: the entire party, Army, public security and police forces, and people join in defending the country.

This means that the defense of the country is considered a major and significant task of our public security and police forces and it is wrong to leave the military forces to perform this task by themselves. Therefore, it is even more necessary for the central public security and police forces and those in the localities along the border as well as in towns which are targets for the enemy to vigorously and widely encourage the people in effectively carrying out movements to maintain tranquillity in close coordination with the central public security and police forces. Simultaneously, it is necessary to step up the educating and training of cadres and combatants in the entire public security and police forces, state employees, and people of various tribes in the political and ideological field so as to enable them to profoundly understand the line and policies of the party, comply with the laws of the state, and clearly distinguish friend from foe.

Along with this, special attention must be paid to checking the psychological warfare of the enemies, for example their tricks in carrying out deceitful propaganda to undermine the solidarity between the lower and higher levels, between the police and military, between the police and the people, and among the people of various tribes, and in particular their propaganda to disrupt the solidarity between Laos and friendly countries. When the public security and police forces come to understand the evil schemes of the enemies who always hope to sabotage and destroy our Lao revolution, they will gain great strength and, together with the national defense forces, smash all the schemes and tricks of the enemy, securely defend the country, and create favorable conditions for the successful fulfillment of the task of building the socialist country.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETES GANDHI ON NONALIGNED DAY

BK011158 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Greetings message from LPDR President Souphanouvong to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of Republic of India and chairman of Nonaligned Movement; dated 1 September]

[Text] On the occasion of Nonaligned Day on 1 September, on behalf of the Lao Government and people and in my own name, I extend warm congratulations and best wishes of happiness to you, a person entrusted with the difficult and complex international task of opposing the aggression by the imperialists and the international reactionaries for mankind's peace throughout the world.

The LPDR regards your efforts to develop and build peace and to reduce conflicts and tension as a guarantee for peace in Asia, Africa, and Latin America in building the new economy and society.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS BULGARIAN PHOTO SHOW

BK041136 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 4 (KPL) -- The Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Laos yesterday organized here a photo exhibition to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory day of the Bulgarian socialist revolution.

Among personalities present on the opening ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; ministers, deputy ministers and other guests.

Diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organizations to Laos were also on hand.

Thongsing Thammavong, alternate-member of the party CC, minister of culture; and Todor Tsvetanov Netsov, the Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, on the occasion respectively delivered speeches recapitulating the tradition and the achievement of the Bulgarian peoples, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, in safeguarding and building the socialist nation.

The two personalities further noted that Bulgaria was one of civilized country in Eastern Europe and nowadays the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a rich country and possesses high technology, and it is a faithful member of the socialist community and also close friend of the progressive people.

The Lao minister also seized this opportunity to wish for the furthering of Lao-Bulgarian friendship relations and wished the People's Republic of Bulgaria prosperity.

2 KILLED IN LAO ATTACK; HEATH EXPRESSES CONCERN

BK060036 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Two more Thai soldiers were killed and two others wounded in new attacks by Laotian soldiers as former British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday expressed concern that the border conflict could escalate into a regional problem.

Tuesday's attacks were the latest in stepped-up Laotian military operations at the border that have disrupted the mission of a Thai technical team sent late last month to the disputed area in Uttaradit Province to inspect the border lines. National Security Council [NSC] Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday that the technical team had to return to Bangkok because its work was obstructed by Laotian soldiers at the border.

A report reaching Bangkok yesterday said two Thai rangers were killed in a hail of gunfire from a 20-man Laotian patrol unit which ambushed a road construction crew on Tuesday. The incident took place at about 2:20 p.m. after intermittent artillery shelling into Ban Mai and Ban Kang villages, the report said. The rangers belonged to a unit providing protection for the road construction gang between Ban Na Muang and Ban Bo Bia, which led to the three disputed villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Ban Khok Sub-district.

Earlier at about 9 a.m. the same day, two other rangers were seriously injured when they stepped on a landmine believed planted by Laotian troops at Ban Mai. The injured rangers belonged to a unit of rangers from the 3302nd Company sent to investigate the cause of a loud explosion in the vicinity on Monday night. Both were airlifted to Uttaradit provincial hospital. A source said that three hours before that, an unknown number of Laotian troops ambushed a ranger outpost at Ban Mia. The Laotians fired a grenade launcher and engaged Thai troops in a 10-minute exchange of gunfire, the source said.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday conveyed his concern to Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, during a meeting at Government House and Parliament respectively. Mr Heath is on a private four-day visit to Thailand as part of a Southeast Asian tour as a member of the British House of Commons.

Both Mr Phichai and Dr Ukrit reportedly told Mr Heath that the border dispute was "a common incident" between two neighbouring countries and that Thailand believed it could settle the problem without superpower interference. They also informed him that the border problem was "simply a misunderstanding" and that Thailand was firm in its bid to solve the dispute in a brotherly manner.

Sqn-Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong, meanwhile, told reporters that the Thai border technical team's mission had been disrupted by Laotian troops which kept shelling the disputed area between August 24 and 29. The Laotians had also planted landmines in the area, making it impossible for the team to enter the disputed zone to gather information. Such provocative actions indicated Vientiane's insincerity and showed they wanted the dispute to expand, he said.

The NSC chief ruled out a complete closure of the border in retaliation for the Laotian attacks. He said such a move would only affect Laotian villagers who had no part in the dispute.

Prasong Comment

BK060302 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The border survey in the three border villages in Uttaradit Province has been obstructed by constant harassment and firing by Lao troops. National Security Council [NSC] Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri briefed newsmen at the NSC yesterday as follows:

[Begin Prasong recording] Our technical team working at the border area is exposed to a high risk, but they show no sign of discouragement. They are doing their best for the work assigned. However, obstruction from harassment by Lao troops has delayed the borderline survey despite the fact that we don't want to make it slow. The Lao troops' act demonstrates the lack of Lao sincerity to resolve the problem smoothly. We had asked Laos to send a technical team of officials on a joint survey of the border demarcation, but Laos rejected our proposal. To demonstrate its sincerity in solving the problem, Thailand therefore decided to send its technical survey team and made clear its intention to respect the survey's outcome -- that means, Thailand will accept it if it is proved correctly and fairly that the areas belong to Laos, and it expects Laos to accept it if it is proved that the areas belong to Thailand.

I believe that everyone has noticed, from the beginning until now, that Laos lacks sincerity in solving the problem. The current provocations to create tension at the border by the Lao troops are, in my opinion, acts deliberately committed by Laos in order to expand the issue contrary to what Thailand wants. Anyway, Thai soldiers cannot remain idle to their duty of defending the country. They have retaliated under their full rights to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity. I would like to say that the Lao Government must bear responsibility for the consequences of what has happened. [end recording]

The NSC secretary general also said that the policy adopted by certain Lao leaders to aggravate the situation did nothing good for the Lao people.

[Begin Prasong recording] I am of the opinion that the Lao people have gained nothing from the policy adopted by certain Lao leaders in Vientiane who are taking orders from Vietnam and trying to expand the issue. The order issued by Lao authorities prohibiting their people from buying food or other necessary items from Thailand does nothing but harm their own people. On the Thai side, we have always allowed to continue the exchange of trade and visits between the Lao and Thai people at the borders. As in the past, we have allowed transit goods into Laos. We have never thought of giving trouble to the Lao people. We never wanted to turn the dispute over the three border villages, which is a small problem, into a relations problem between the Thai and Lao people, although this is not what certain Lao leaders in Vientiane think. In fact, they do not think that way because they are taking orders from Vietnam, which is doing the thinking for them. This is deplorable. They have caused trouble for the Lao people. The trouble in Laos comes from the fact that certain Lao leaders in Vientiane are subject to leadership by foreigners. [end recording]

Athit on Retaliation Prospects

BK060822 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Discussing the Thai-Lao border incidents related to the dispute over the three villages in Uttaradit Province, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army chief, told newsmen at Chulachomklao Military Academy this morning that Thailand has taken steps through its Foreign Ministry to protest to Laos over the ambush on the Thai military outpost.



He said Thailand might have to retaliate militarily if Laos continued to resort to armed attacks. He said Thailand will try as much as possible to use restraint and will proceed with great care in order to prevent undesirable consequences. He said the military has made preparations regarding terrain and manpower in the area to cope with contingencies.

Gen Athit said Laos should have made its stand clear. The action taken by Laos did not contribute to a just solution to the problem. He said if the diplomatic measure taken by Thailand does not work and if Laos continues to ambush Thailand's operational outposts in the area, Thailand too may be forced to resort to military actions. However, Thailand will do its best to hold to the peaceful approach until it is no longer possible to do so.

#### NATION REVIEW COMMENTS ON LAO BORDER SITUATION

BK050249 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Laotian Interests Lie in Defusing Border Tension"]

[Text] Laos is becoming uppity and anybody with any political sense at all knows who is behind all this unnecessary shooting across the border. Both the Foreign Ministry and the military have issued tough warnings to Laos to desist from provocations along the border and to come to a peaceful settlement about the three villages which Laos claims to be within her borders. The proposal made by Thailand was a just one -- both countries send technical teams to survey the area in dispute and make recommendations on which a peaceful settlement can be made.

But Laos, of course, would not accept that because the three villages in question are not the real reason for wanting a confrontation with Thailand and then escalating it into shooting across the border killing six persons and wounding 33 recently. If we can second-guess the authorities in Vientiane, they do not want a military confrontation with Thailand over a miniscule problem, but have been pushed into creating border incidents and provoking Thailand.

It is not in the best interests of Thailand or Laos to get into border skirmishes. But there are others, who do not care an iota for Thai or Laotian lives, and may profit from it. Vietnam obviously appears as the villain of the piece, but she herself does not act independently. The destabilization of the area is the primary concern of the Soviet Union, immaterial of who gains or loses. While embroiled in very bad trouble in Afghanistan, she must keep China looking southwards. Further it is also known that since Konstantin Chernenko took over in the Kremlin, the Russians have been taking a hard line.

But what Thailand actually wants is very simple. She wants the government in Vientiane to act in the best interests of Laos. Friendly ties with Thailand are not only good for Laos but it is actually necessary. It is not only that there is much trade going along the border between Thais and Laotians, it is also important that Thailand is Laos' lifeline to the outside world.

When Laos rejected a joint Thai-Laos team of technical experts to inspect the very small disputed area, Thailand went ahead by sending her own team to find out whether there is any justification in Laos' claims. Laos should respect the right of this team to make its own studies and its recommendations on which the Thai Foreign Ministry will base its future talks with Laos. Shooting at them will solve no problems for Laos, but may actually bring more upon her.

BPP COMMANDER: LAOS ASSISTS CPT BREAKAWAY GROUP

BK050208 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Laos is operating bases and training centers for members of the so-called "Phak Mai" communist movement along the border with northeastern provinces in Thailand, a senior provincial police official said.

Pol Maj Gen Michai Nakunkit, commander of the Region Two Border Patrol Police, said the communist movement now has more than 1,100 members and armed supporters. Officially known as "The Thai People's Revolutionary Movement," it has been sending agents into several areas in the northeast, he said. He said Laos is giving support to the movement by helping operate 25 bases and 15 training centers for its members in areas from Sayaboury to Champassak, which are opposite northeastern Thailand. Pol Maj Gen Michai said the movement's agents have been in areas of Loei, Nong Khai, Mukdahan, and Ubon Ratchathani.

The communist movement has broken with the mainstream of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) and its members are being provided material support and sanctuary by Laos. Members of the new party, he said, try to use Vietnamese and Laotian soldiers as their "guides" when they slip into Thai territory across the Mekong River. "But it is more of a movement than a communist party," he said, adding that the new party had not gained popularity among the local people.

Pol Maj Gen Michai said there are about six divisions of Vietnamese soldiers (about 50,000 men) inside Laos whose primary task is to suppress Laotian rebels. He predicted that Thai security is likely to be affected when the suppression becomes more violent. Abductions of Thai villagers and harassment of Thai fishermen as well as patrol craft in the Mekong River are expected to continue, he said.

In the past six months, the CPT in the lower northeast had dissolved several operating zones and moved to new areas, he said. He said there are now only three major operating zones of the CPT left. One of them is Zone 777 on Phu Khiao mountain range, straddling Udon Thani and Chaiyaphum, where 50-70 armed fighters operate. The other two, known as Zone 205 and Zone 207, are areas straddling the First Army Region and Second Army Region. They have a combined force of 120-150 men and are the strongest remaining CPT insurgent groups, according to Pol Maj Gen Michai.

VIEWS OFFERED ON MOTION TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

Motion Scheduling Defended

BK060409 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Sep 84 p 5

[Excerpt] Parliament President Dr Ukrit Mongkhonawin yesterday defended his controversial scheduling of Col Phon Roengprasert's motion to interpret the result of last year's vote on a constitutional amendments bill, and said that if it returns to Parliament it would have to be considered together with M.R. Khukrit Pramot's motion questioning its legality.

Dr Ukrit said at Parliament that Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit's motion -- aimed at preventing a revival of Col Phon's military-backed proposal which was postponed on Monday after an hour of heated debate by both Houses -- will automatically have to be considered with the controversial motion if it returns to Parliament. "There is no problem with M.R. Khukrit's motion. Since it is related to Col Phon's proposal, the two would have to be considered together. If Col Phon's motion is picked up by Parliament again, M.R. Khukrit's motion would have to go with it," Dr Ukrit said.

Chat Thai MP Col Phon's motion seeks a reversal of last year's defeated and unpopular attempt to amend the Constitution so as to allow civil servants including military officers, to be appointed to Cabinet posts, and to return voting power to the Senate over the House of Representatives. M.R. Khukrit's motion contends that since the amendments bill was neither approved by the House nor his majesty the king in a previous Parliament, it should be automatically dropped in a new session.

Dr Ukrit came under heavy criticism from MP's on Monday for having scheduled the motion which they argued had no grounds for being scheduled. Dr Ukrit defended his action saying: "There is nothing wrong with the motion and since 42 MP's have signed it, I have to conclude that it is a problem worthy of consideration. Both Houses also think that it should be considered since they have voted to postpone it. I also think that there are relevant points to be discussed that's why I scheduled it for debate. I, too, have a democratic heart."

Dr Ukrit also answered the criticism that he had favoured the proponents of the motion by hurriedly scheduling it. "It is not up to the president of Parliament to do as he pleases. There are a lot of procedures to be followed. The motion has to be submitted to the appropriate officials and signed and moved along the channel up the line. If the president then approves, the motion is scheduled," Dr Ukrit said.

Parliamentary records show that Col Phon's motion was submitted at 9:20 p.m. last Thursday and the next morning Dr Ukrit scheduled it for debate on Monday. Dr Ukrit said he had not scheduled M.R. Khukrit's motion for debate last Monday because it was submitted only shortly before the afternoon session started, "so there was little time for the motion to be thoroughly studied (to see if it was correctly submitted). So it didn't make it and the extraordinary session was closed."

#### Praman Opposes Maneuver

BK060415 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Sep 84 p 5

[Excerpt] Chat Thai leader Maj Gen Praman Adireksan said yesterday that his party strongly opposed the move on interpretation of the Constitution and "we will vote against it whenever it is raised in Parliament." He said there was no need or justification in re-defining the Constitution as proposed by his party deputy leader Col Phon Roengprasoetwit. He added that Col Phon had hardly consulted the party before launching the move in Parliament.

Col Phon, in an urgent motion to Parliament, sought an interpretation of the Constitution, saying the bill on Constitution amendment which was voted by Parliament on March 16, 1983 should be passed when it was voted by 254 legislators -- representing half of the total number of 508 active lawmakers who were in office at that time.

The Constitution imposes that an amendment of the Charter must be approved by at least half of the total number of members in both Houses. Parliament ruled at that time that 264 votes would be required because the official number of lawmakers was 528. Col Phon, however, contended in his urgent motion that Parliament at that time had only 508 members because 20 others had either died or resigned. Maj Gen Praman said he believed that the counting of number of assemblymen should be based on the official figure, and not the figures of those in office. This procedure has been a tradition, he said.

Parliament decided on Monday to delay the deliberations on Col Phon's motion -- a decision which according to Parliament President Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin could possibly be raised for debate in the next parliamentary session. The urgent motion may or may not be raised for deliberations when the new parliamentary session is opened, he however added.



SIAM RAT VIEWS MILITARY-GOVERNMENT 'RIFT'

BK050918 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Righteousness and Justice"]

[Text] On 26 August, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander in chief, led a group of senior officers from the three armed services and the police department to present a bouquet to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to wish him a happy 64th birthday at his Sisao Thewet residence.

General Athit expressed birthday wishes and assured he would do everything in accordance with General Prem's policy and help him in maintaining public order and in administering the country's affairs. In his reply, General Prem said that the gathering of the senior officers led by Gen Athit not only made him happy but also increased his confidence. The prime minister said that he wanted to see love, unity, and solidarity prevailing in the country so that we can achieve justice and righteousness, safeguard the three institutions which we respect, and the well-being of the people.

The gathering of senior officers of the three armed services to convey birthday wishes to Gen Prem, who is both prime minister and defense minister, is normally considered a routine tradition. But this year the presence of the senior officer led by the supreme commander and Army commander in chief was a special event.

First of all, Gen Prem is suffering from influenza. He has not held any receptions because his doctors advised him to take a full rest. Most of the well wishers are senior military officers. Moreover, Gen Athit, besides conveying birthday wishes, pledged that he and the other officers would do everything in accordance with Prime Minister Gen Prem's policy. Prime Minister Prem thanked Gen Athit and the other officers for their wishes and asked them to cooperate in achieving righteousness and justice in the country.

Meanwhile, there have been some moves and strange incidents causing people to believe rumors that there is a rift between the military and the government. Both sides are competing in solving the problems in the country, and the military seems to be able to do it faster and more effectively. At a recent Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Prem admitted that there were such rumors and asked the ministers to carry out their duties with efficiency. He said that he would strive to solve the problem and disprove the rumor by himself.

Therefore, Gen Athit's pledge to do everything in accordance with Gen Prem's policy and Prime Minister Prem's request for cooperation in achieving righteousness and justice in the country are noteworthy. All officials should consider these pledges as a principle in carrying out their duties. If all officials observe the principle of righteousness and justice, all the problems and confusion will be reduced and will disappear by themselves.

BRIEFS

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES -- The number of Kampuchean refugees detained in Khao I-Dang Center and Khao Lan Center amounts to 33,685 and 377 respectively. The number of Kampucheans receiving temporary shelter along the Thai-Kampuchean border is 244,028. From 1975 to July of this year, 474,090 refugees were resettled in third countries -- 138,288 Lao, 65,390 hilltribe refugees, 96,717 Vietnamese, and 173,695 Khmer.

[Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Aug 84 BK]



TO HUU ADDRESSES NATIONAL DAY 'GRAND MEETING'

OW011830 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA September 1 -- A grand meeting was organized at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here this afternoon to mark the 39th national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Among those present on the meeting's Presidium were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the State Council; Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee and minister of national defense.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi were present.

After the opening speech by chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers To Huu delivered an important speech. He reviewed the great efforts and considerable achievements of the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces in socialist construction and national defence in the past year.

Part I

- BK041117 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Sep 84

- ["First part" of speech by To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of SRV Council of Ministers, at 1 September meeting held in Hanoi to mark SRV's 39th National Day -- read by announcer]

- [Text] Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State;

- Dear Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Dear members of the diplomatic corps and foreign guests;

- Dear comrades and friends:

- Today we are ceremoniously marking the 39th glorious national day of 2 September 1945. May I, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Government, convey to all of you, my dear comrades, compatriots, and combatants throughout the country, as well as our compatriots abroad, my respectful salutations and warmest feelings. My sincere thanks for the presence of our comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps and foreign guests.

- Dear comrades and friends, every time this great historic day is observed, we feel more enthusiastic and proud of the efforts and new achievements of our entire people, Army, and party in the cause of building and defending the fatherland. In the flush of 1981-83's 3 years of positive change, our national economy has in the past year made many new achievements. On the most important front of agriculture, especially grain production, we made great efforts to overcome the consequences of typhoons and floods in 1983, and adverse weather conditions -- prolonged cold and severe drought -- in early 1984, and scored an important success in the winter-spring crop season, recording an increase of 370,000 metric tons of paddy over last year.

Determined to meet the grain production target for the entire year, our peasants in both the north and the south have enthusiastically striven to enlarge the summer-fall crop season, employing various intensive cultivation methods in an effort to achieve high yields. Output of industrial crops has gone up by 30 percent over the same period last year. The output of several important crops such as rubber, coffee, tea, tobacco, peanuts, and sugarcane has increased considerably. Livestock breeding has developed unceasingly, especially in the family-based economic sector and in the southern provinces. In particular, the herd of cows and oxen has continually grown at the rapid pace of more than 10 percent a year.

The forestry sector has made considerable progress in both land has expanded by 32 percent compared to the same period last year. In particular, due attention has been paid to trees providing raw material for paper and fiber industries and mine pit props. The policy of allocating lands and forests to cooperatives and peasants for production purposes has had good results. Timber exploitation has gone up by 18 percent compared to the same period last year.

The marine products sector has continued to develop satisfactorily with regard to both fishing and raising. In particular, shrimp raising for export has promising prospects. The entire sector is expected to overfulfill its 1981-85 5-Year Plan target.

On the industrial front, many production establishments have developed their initiative and creativity to score new achievements despite shortages of energy, raw material, supplies, and spare parts. In general, industrial output has increased considerably and more evenly than previously among industry, handicrafts, and central and local state-run enterprises. Noteworthy is that state-run industry, whose output increment pace is higher than that of small industry and handicrafts, is striving to meet the ever-increasing demands of agriculture, especially in the manufacture of means of production and the processing of farm produce and foodstuffs. The manufacture of many important products has gone up considerably over the same period last year, including farm produce and food processing machines, electrical machines, diesel engines, electric motors, transformers, phosphate fertilizer, soda, and cement. The production of a number of major consumer goods has been developed satisfactorily, with paper increasing by 27 percent, cotton and silk fabrics by 33 percent, bicycles by 66 percent, and so forth.

Capital construction has continuously been focused on various key projects of the state and localities and has attained better results, with investment increasing by 21 percent overall and by 20 percent in construction and installation over the same period last year.

The pace of construction of various key projects of the state, such as the Pha Lai thermoelectric powerplant, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric powerplant, the Tri An hydroelectric powerplant, the Danang thermoelectric powerplant, the Vung Tau natural oil and gas complex, the Dau Tieng water reservoir, the Thang Long bridge, and the Son Duong bridge, has been satisfactorily maintained. The first group of generators at the Pha Lai thermoelectric powerplant has been put into operation, thus increasing the capacity of power supply to the national economy.

In the first 6 months of this year, 11 newly built key projects, such as the enlarged Lam Thao phosphate plant, the Xuan Mai ferro-concrete works, the Pha Rung ship repair yard, and the Hoang Thach cement works, were completely or partially commissioned.

The scale and rate of housing construction keep on increasing throughout the country, particularly in Hanoi.

The redistribution of the social work force has been accelerated in close combination with the delineation and zoning of economic areas in the central highlands, the eastern Nam Bo region, and the northern border areas. The newly-reclaimed area increased by 8 percent over the same period last year, most of which has been put under rubber in the central highlands and the eastern Nam Bo region.

Some 150,000 people, together with more than 70,000 laborers, have been sent to build new economic zones, a 2-fold increase compared with the same period last year. Meanwhile, attention has been paid by every province and every district to redistributing manpower on the spot with the aim of developing local communications systems and small-scale water conservancy and small-scale hydroelectric power networks, and building hospitals, schools, and other public utility projects under the motto "the state and the people work together."

The communications and transportation sector continues to make progress in terms of organization and management. The volume of freight increased considerably over the same period last year, thus meeting the country's main demand for trans-Vietnam transportation and other important objectives.

Great efforts have been made to gear up the export-import trade. The country's export value was up by more than 10 percent over the same period last year. Great efforts have also been made in the import of goods to support production, especially agricultural production, in the country while work related to export and import in localities has expanded ever more vigorously in the correct direction.

In the field of distribution and circulation, an important volume of grain, food, and consumer goods has been placed under state control to meet the needs of workers, civil servants, and the Armed Forces and bring the market under state management step by step. The life of the people in areas stricken by last year's typhoons and floods and in northern border areas was promptly stabilized.

Along with controlling the sources of goods, all localities are actively strengthening the socialist trade network, including state-operated trade and marketing and consumer cooperatives, rearranging the market, and establishing, step by step state monopoly over the purchase and sale of strategic commodities that are necessary for the livelihood of the people and for export.

The socialist transformation of the relations of production has given satisfactory results. In the southern provinces, land reallocation has continuously been accelerated, the collectivization of agriculture has involved over 44 percent of cultivated land and 52 percent of peasant households and has become a broad mass movement. Through the application and improvement of the product contract system, socialist production relations in the rural areas have become every more stable.

Encouraging results have been obtained in the socialist transformation of industry and trade in close combination with the reorganization of production and business and the improvement of managerial work.

In the fields of culture and social welfare, fresh progress has also been reported. In education, good initial results have been obtained in the implementation of the educational reform policy. Importance has been attached to improving the quality of education in revolutionary ethics, general technical training, and vocational education and to linking the school with social life. The system of enrollment in colleges and vocational middle schools has been renovated with attention being paid to on-the-spot enrollment to closely link training with the demands, pace, and scale of socioeconomic development in each area and locality.



Scientific and technical research has made increasing efforts and progress and has been closely linked with production and life. Many national-level scientific and technical programs have been successfully developed. A great deal of new science and technology has been applied in production to promote productivity, quality, and economic efficiency.

Literary and artistic activities have acquired a new impetus for development, improved in quality, maintained close contact with the working people, and served the people and combatants, especially in the northern border provinces. The movement for a life-style with culture has increasingly broadened. Cultural centers are being built in many districts to serve as the core for developing the movement for new culture at the grassroots level.

The public health service has continued to develop. The sanitary and prophylactic movement and the system of hospitals and medical stations have unceasingly expanded, especially in border and mountain areas. The quality of medical treatment has been further improved. Greater importance has been attached to combining traditional methods of treatment and the use of traditional medicine with modern medicine. Important results have been obtained in the countrywide antimalaria campaign. The movement for family planning has been given greater attention and has yielded good initial results. The country's population growth rate, however remains too high.

Dear comrades and friends, while concentrating their labor forces on national construction, our party and people have not neglected even for a minute the tasks of consolidating national defense, building the Armed Forces, and developing the battle array of people's war. From early April 1984 to date, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, taking a new step of escalation in military activities, have continually shelled several areas and occupied a number of hills inside our territory on the northern border. Upholding the patriotic spirit and heroic character of the nation, our Armed Forces and people in Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son, and Lai Chau Provinces have firmly punished the aggressors, inflicting considerable heavy losses on them.

The valiant fight of the Armed Forces and people of various nationalities in the northern border provinces over the past 5 months has strongly aroused the patriotism of our people throughout the country and has won the warm sympathy and support of the fraternal socialist countries and progressive people around the world. In all parts of the country, from the north to the south, a vigorous movement for the border is being launched to support the fight on the fatherland's frontline. Public order and security have always been firmly maintained, actively contributing to fulfilling various socioeconomic tasks and frustrating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. The mass movement for the homeland's security and public order has acquired a new impetus and has ceaselessly and widely developed.

Looking back at our efforts over the past year, we can rejoice over the fact that, overcoming numerous difficulties and major trials, we have continued to make new changes and recorded new achievements in all fields, especially on the production front. The more even progress made by the different economic sectors and regions in many fundamentally significant fields constitutes a favorable basis for continuously stabilizing the situation and is also a premise for further developmental steps. All the central sectors, localities, and grassroots units have made encouraging efforts and progress. The cause of national construction and defense, however, requires that we make even greater efforts and progress if the socioeconomic tasks of the state plan are to be fulfilled and the revolutionary cause is to be continually advanced.

At the same time, we profoundly understand that our country's economy is still rife with many imbalances, especially in the areas of food, energy, and materials, and the livelihood of the people, especially workers, cadres, and members of the Armed Forces is still difficult.



This situation is partly due to some objective causes, but mainly because of our weaknesses in organizational and managerial tasks in all sectors and at all levels from the central level down to the grassroots level, with respect to the rearrangement and reorganization of production, the management system, distribution and circulation, and organization and leadership.

Dear comrades and friends; The fifth party Central Committee's sixth plenum recently passed a very important resolution on the urgent tasks in economic management. The main purpose for immediate improvement of economic management is to vigorously develop the workers' collective mastery; comprehensively promote the initiative and creativity of primary installations; rearrange and reorganize production; correctly divide labor and managerial responsibilities among all levels and sectors; implement the new economic management system in the fields of planning, material supply, product consumption, and implement the system of financial self-government of factories, profit-and-loss accounting, labor, wages, bonuses, and so forth.

Primary production units are the cells of the economy and are where the workers' collective mastery is used directly to exploit all potential to create social wealth. Consequently, removing all the restraints of the bureaucratic management system based on subsidization in order to vigorously develop the role of primary production units is a decisive factor for increasing productivity and quality, and for achieving socio-economic results and gradually improving livelihood.

First of all, we must continue to accelerate the rearrangement and reorganization of industrial production and overcome the current situation of scatteration and duplication. We must resolutely concentrate materials for those production units that are turning out the most essential products, and for the major targeted construction projects, and continue to develop the various forms of economic integration and cooperation in production that are suitable to the conditions of production and management capacity in order to achieve high economic results.

At the same time, we must urgently carry out and improve the classification of economic management between the local and central levels and between the provincial and district levels over all aspects of activities, and rationally achieve the assignment and placement of necessary production and business, and service establishments under the direct management of local authorities.

Planning is the central tool of management. Therefore, it is imperative to really renovate the managerial task in the direction of giving more initiative to the local primary installations and sectors, linking authority to responsibility and duty to benefits. We must ensure that plans are originally made by primary installations and balances are achieved among the four resources, while simultaneously securing necessary unified management by the central level.

In agriculture, the main guideline for rearranging production is to re-examine the zoning and planning tasks in agriculture, forestry, and fishery nationwide as well as in each region, each district, and each production sector.

The task of reorganizing production and improving the management system in agriculture must focus on building the economic agroindustrial structure in districts and linking districts to cooperatives in order to create an integrated economic unit that is the strength of agriculture and industry owned either by the state or collectives, and by the central or local governments.

We must comprehensively consolidate agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in order to develop the latent productive potential of labor cooperation and division, and accelerate the development of production. The perfection of product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers must be accelerated while paying attention to assuring and strengthening the role of the collective economy.

The state provides guidance for the formulation of plans and implements the economic relations with cooperatives and production collectives through the various policies of economic leverage and contracts.

We must continue to accelerate the implementation of party and state policies on building districts and strengthening district levels. We must also continue to perfect the division of managerial responsibility to districts for planning, finance, supply, material, food, trade, and export-import.

Dear comrades and friends, after thoroughly understanding the above-mentioned guidelines for improving the economy of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, we should continue to concentrate even more effort on the agricultural front, the front-line battle, especially of food production. We should by all means struggle to achieve our food goals in order to gradually stabilize the people's livelihood, create conditions for developing animal raising and the planting of industrial crops at a higher and steadier rate.

With very fruitful and creative experiences, with the popular advanced models, with the increasingly developed material conditions and with the renovated management system, we are fully capable of better implementing the intensive cultivation of extra crops and of expanding the cultivated area in order to increase the productivity and production volume of rice and secondary food crops and to steadily meet our people's demands for food in the coming years.

Along with producing grain, we should also bring about great changes in the production of industrial crops in order to create abundant sources of raw materials for the processing industry and high quality goods for export. There must be uniform programs for vigorously developing such short-term plants as peanut, soybean, tobacco, sugarcane, castor, fruit, vegetables, jute, rush, mulberry, and cotton.

At the same time, we should strive to develop the cultivation of some special perennial plants of economic importance such as rubber, tea, coffee, coconut, cinnamon, wood-oil, and palm trees. Realistic measures should be taken to resolve the problems involving animal breeders, feed, and veterinary in order to accelerate the raising of pigs, water buffalo, cattle, and poultry in all the three state-owned, collective, and family areas.

We should continue to satisfactorily exploit the great potentials of maritime products both in terms of fishing and raising, especially emphasizing the development of raising shrimp for export.

In developing the initial results, we should accelerate production and business in forestry. We should give utmost attention to the planting, protection, and maintenance of forests; broadly implement the policy of allocating land and forests to collectives and farmers; and accelerate the people's movement to quickly cover fallow land and bare hills with greenery.

## Part 2

OW060141 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Continuation of speech by To Huu, SRV Council of Ministers vice chairman, at 1 September Hanoi meeting to mark the SRV's 39th national day -- read by announcer]

[Text] Regarding industry, both the central and local levels should vigorously develop the industry for processing agricultural, forest, and aquatic products, with attention given to small and medium scales, right at production installations and in the districts. It is necessary to promote the consumer goods industry, primarily for those goods essential to the livelihood of the people.

Regarding heavy industry, we must have measures for properly utilizing the capacities of the existing power plants and accelerating the rate of construction of key thermal and hydroelectric power projects. Special attention must be given to developing favorable conditions for using water power and accelerating the construction of small- and medium-scale hydroelectric stations in villages and districts, especially in the mountainous regions. In addition, the power sector must have practical measures for strengthening management and implementing the economization of power consumption. Homogeneous and well-laid plans must be available to rapidly increase the production of quality coal with low production costs. Also, coal transportation must be well organized to ensure continuous industrial operations, especially in the power sector and key enterprises. We should intensify in-depth investments for important engineering enterprises and strive to meet requirements in technical supplies and energy in order to better develop the existing production capacity. We should concentrate efforts on manufacturing equipment for processing agricultural, forest, and aquatic products, on medium and small scales, to equip districts and cooperatives. We should produce spare parts for machines, machines for small hydroelectric stations, and build small repair installations. Attention should be given to creating conditions for our fledgling electronics industry to help it develop increasingly. Conditions should be created for the chemical industry to raise its production capacity in order to meet ever increasing requirements in fertilizers and insecticides for agricultural production as well as requirements for some basic chemicals essential to industry. We should vigorously develop the building materials production and building industry sector, successfully develop the production capacities of large cement plants, pay attention to developing the state-run brick, tile, and roofing slate industry so that material supplies and land are rationally utilized and so that the state can control an important source of commodities for exchanges with peasants. We should continue to devote efforts to accelerating the rate of construction of key state projects and advance oil and gas surveys so that exploitation can be carried out at an early date.

We should strengthen the communications and transportation force, successfully organize north-south transportation, and ensure that export import quotas are met. Special attention should be given to developing water transportation facilities and creating conditions for coastal and riverine areas to equip themselves with small boats, barges, and assorted junks so that they can handle, on their own, local transportation requirements and provide partial support to the central level.

We should have concrete policies for encouraging the use of rudimentary and semi-mechanized transportation facilities; restricting long-distance auto transportation, especially along the north-south route; and continuing to improve rail transportation.

Attention should be given to enhancing the quality of the operations of the postal and telecommunications sector in order to better support economic development and the livelihood of the people.

Along with boosting production, we should rapidly accelerate socialist transformation in agriculture, industry, and trade, mainly in the southern provinces and municipalities. We should link the socialist transformation and consolidation of socialist production relations with revamping production and renovating the management mechanism in order to vigorously develop the superiority of the new production relations.

We should closely link the agricultural transformation to the industrial and trade transformation, especially the industry and trade components that have direct relationships with agriculture. Bourgeois trade must be thoroughly eliminated.

We must duly concern ourselves with developing the state-run economy, both at the central and local levels, in order to assert, in an increasingly stable manner, its key role in the national economy.



Boosting exports and imports and developing economic relations with foreign countries is a basic and long-term strategic task, a current, pressing requirement for our national economy. The expansion of our national economy is closely linked to broadening economic relations with the world, primarily with the Soviet Union and other socialist community nations. In the coming period, we must strive to successfully organize the implementation of tasks set forth at the June 1984 Moscow CEMA summit.

We should supplement necessary positions and policies in order to vigorously encourage all sectors, localities, and industrial and forest production installations to boost exports, and should create favorable conditions for all sectors and localities and some important economic installations that have direct relationships with overseas markets. Meanwhile, we should further strengthen the close, unified state management in accordance with the principle of state monopoly over foreign trade and unified state management over foreign exchange.

On the distribution-circulation front, where a tough struggle is taking place daily between the socialist and capitalist roads and between us and the enemy, we must urgently resolve the hot problems related to markets, prices, wages, finance, and currency by carrying out the guidelines and measures set forth by the recent sixth plenum of the party Central Committee. The primary, basic measure is that the state, on the basis of developing production, must at any cost control all sources of important industrial and agricultural goods, rapidly develop socialist trade, renovate the free market, control the socialist market, and resolutely achieve the unified state management and monopolization of transactions in grain, farm products, strategic materials, and staple goods for life and export.

We must strongly develop the organizational system and renovate the operational modes of the socialist state-run and collective trade, including obligatory purchase, wholesale and retail sales, and various services. We must ensure absolute advantage over social markets and organize the direct distribution of goods to consumers to avoid speculation by middlemen. We must accelerate the reform and reorganization of markets; carry out firm measures to promptly eliminate the black market, smuggling, and speculative activities; and guide traders and small merchants in particular in gradually shifting to production and other services in the correct direction.

On the basis of controlling markets, we must closely manage prices with a view to gradually stabilizing them and oppose deliberate price hikes. First of all, in the field of state-run and collective economies, we must rigorously control prices in social markets.

The most pressing current problem is the livelihood of workers, cadres, and the Armed Forces. The main solution is to resolutely reserve stocks of essential goods for ensuring the proper supply of grain, foodstuffs, and other stable commodities in accordance with the state policy.

We must broadly apply and improve the product contract and bonus systems, advance toward implementing a rational wage system, encourage an increase in labor productivity and work efficiency, and ensure a stabilized and increasingly improved livelihood for salaried people.

On the basis of developing production, we must intensify financial mobilization, concentrate all sources of revenues into the state budget earned from the state-run economy as well as from agricultural and industrial-commercial taxes. We must continue boosting the movement to purchase bonds for national construction purposes among the strata of people with high incomes in particular.

Financial, credit, and monetary management requires that various sectors, echelons, and primary units scrupulously enforce discipline governing finance, price, and currency.



We must perfect the state accounting and statistics systems, strengthen state control and inspection in all aspects, implement the system of striking balances of budgets and materials, and strictly forbid and severely punish all acts of embezzling and misappropriating public funds and of establishing misappropriated funds.

All sectors, echelons, and installations must work out specific plans and measures to effectively achieve thriftiness in all aspects, including energy, materials, capital, and labor, from the link of building state plans and budgets to the link of organizing plan implementation. We must oppose bad practices, including extravagant spending, waste, and ceremonial display.

Regarding production and construction, we must strive to achieve at any cost all rational economic and technical norms, increase productivity, reduce material waste, lower production costs, and adopt an appropriate policy of encouraging the practice of economy. Along with the activities on the economic front, we must pay attention to further promoting cultural and social activities.

Concerning education, we must concentrate on comprehensively improving training qualitatively to help our young people acquire some steady basic knowledge and other knowledge necessary for work and production and for developing a sense of preparedness for entering social life. We must continue to vigorously boost popularization of basic general education and create conditions for widely developing middle-level vocational and general education.

We must build a uniform mechanism and appropriate system for encouraging and ensuring quick application of new scientific and technological advances to production and life, develop the role of science and technology, boost production at a high rate and with high economic results, and continue accelerating strategic, scientific, and technological studies in order to meet the requirements for building a socioeconomic strategy for use as a basis in formulating a 5-year socioeconomic development plan for 1988-90 and plans for subsequent years.

We must expand the mass movement to build a healthy, happy, and thrifty new cultural life; resolutely oppose all vestiges of the depraved bourgeois culture, superstitious practices, and all other negative phenomena in society. We must try our best to encourage improvement of the quality of masterpieces and other cultural and art activities; stick to the production, construction, and combat requirements; and build a new lifestyle and a new type of man.

We must concentrate on further increasing the quality of public health work in sanitation and in the prevention and treatment of diseases. We must improve moral education and the attitude toward and care for patients in hospitals and health centers. We must really attach importance to exploiting the potential of our national health services and have a uniform national plan to produce pharmaceutical products locally in order to meet the requirements for treatment of the people's diseases while creating conditions for expanding exports. We must expand the sanitary movement to prevent epidemics and diseases and protect the living environment in the cities and industrial centers in particular. We must continue the birth control campaign with good results and achieve, at any cost, a population growth rate of 1.7 percent.

Our national defense and security situation requires that our Armed Forces and people sharpen vigilance, with the determination to defeat all enemy land-grabbing acts at the border and frustrate all enemy schemes and actions against us in all aspects nationwide. Since the enemy is not reconciled to giving up his scheme of weakening and annexing our country, we must continue consolidating our national defense and build our Armed Forces and an increasingly strong, steady position of people's war.

Our Armed Forces and people of various nationalities on the Fatherland's Front in the northern border provinces must constantly stand ready to fight and duly punish the aggressors and must organize an effective defense and counteroffensive against enemy shelling and sabotage to firmly protect the country's border and the people's lives and property as well as the peaceful work of the entire country.

Our people behind the lines, from north to south, must exert effort in labor, production, and practicing economy; fulfill all obligations toward the state; build a steadfast, strong rear base; provide wholehearted aid to the front; and support our combatants, who are undergoing many hardships in combat and who are making heroic sacrifices to protect the fatherland and fulfill the noble internationalist obligations toward the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

We must have plans to closely coordinate the economy with national defense and vice versa in all sectors, areas, and installations in order to strengthen the all-people national defense and support the cause of socioeconomic development.

To ensure success in building and protecting the socialist fatherland and to properly carry out economic management, we must strengthen the state apparatus with a view to increasing the effectiveness of economic and social management. We must resolutely curtail the liaison bases; reduce the number of intermediary links, achieve rational labor division and decentralization among various sectors and echelons; determine the responsibilities of each sector and echelon; rapidly improve and simplify the managerial mechanism; improve guidework in a very flexible and effective way; overcome at any cost all manifestations of bureaucracy, subsidization, conservatism, sluggishness, dispersion, parochialism, disorganization, and indiscipline; strongly develop the spirit of collective mastery of the working people; and whip up seething revolutionary emulation mass movements in all spheres.

We must try our best to strengthen the socialist legal system and state discipline, carry out strict and fair inspection and control work in various sectors and echelons, promptly punish all sabotage and hostile acts and all serious violations of the interests of socialism and the people, and resolutely overcome all negative manifestations in society.

Implementation of all these requirements and tasks depends on our cadres. This is the key problem. In fact, we must organize and ensure the evaluation and selection of qualified and able cadres, properly implement the new management system, and pay attention to strengthening the contingent of key cadres at various levels and in various sectors and production and business organizations, especially the directors of enterprises and corporations and the cadres operating at the district level.

#### Conclusion

BK051016 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Conclusion of address by To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 1 September Hanoi meeting marking the SRV's 39th national day -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades and friends, our people's national construction and defense are going on in the context of an extremely complex and fierce worldwide struggle which, however, is developing to the advantage of peace and revolutionary forces.

The world tension during the past few years is due to the Reagan administration's policy of confrontation and arms race against the Soviet Union and peace and revolutionary forces. It has been further aggravated by the U.S. deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe since late 1983 and by the U.S. imperialists' active assistance to the revival of Japanese militarism, their feverish preparations for a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance, and their playing of the China card.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists conducted frenzied counterattacks on the independence movement of various nations. In Central America they blatantly invaded Grenada, interfered in El Salvador, mined the coast of Nicaragua, and threatened to invade Cuba. In the Middle East they directly intervened in Lebanon and continue to back Israel against the Palestinians and the people of other Arab countries. They use the South African apartheid regime to undermine the national independence of the frontline countries and counter the liberation movement of the Namibian and South African people. They work hand in glove with reactionary forces in carrying out acts of intervention and subversion, thus causing instability in other countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The U.S. imperialists' warlike policy has seriously threatened world peace and the independence and security of nations. But they have failed in their attempts to check the growth of the three revolutionary currents and the peace forces and reverse the trend of development of the post-Vietnam world situation.

Standing out in the constant growth of the three revolutionary currents is the development of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, as was vividly demonstrated at the recent CEMA summit conference in Moscow. The success of the conference testified to the solidarity and unity of the socialist community and to the fact that the socialist countries are fully capable of successfully solving key economic and social problems to develop their economies at a rapid and steady pace, to thwart imperialism's warlike policy and economic embargo, and play an ever greater role in the overall development of the world.

While enhancing their economic and defense capabilities, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have resolutely countered the confrontation policy and foiled the schemes of imperialism aimed at gaining military superiority and interfering in the internal affairs and violating the independence and sovereignty of nations. At the same time, they have held high the banner of peace and presented one important initiative after another to ease tension, avert nuclear war, stop the arms race on the basis of the principles of equality and equal chance of security, and maintain the present strategic parity in order to preserve world peace.

Here, we once again reaffirm our full support for the Soviet Union's well-known peace initiatives, especially those presented in the important 2 March 1984 statement by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko and the recent proposals of the Soviet Union on the opening of negotiations to block the militarization of the outer space. These proposals have highlighted, more than ever, the principled peace policy and the high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union, the strong bulwark and reliable mainstay of world peace and revolution.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries corresponds with the deepest aspirations of nations and strongly inspires the world people's movement against war and for the preservation of peace.



The peace movement, following its strong development over the past years, has become even more vigorous, especially in the United States, Western Europe, and Japan, resolutely demanding that the United States halt the deployment of its missiles and remove those already installed in Western Europe, end the nuclear arms race, and begin serious negotiations with the Soviet Union.

An event of great importance was the issuance of an appeal by the leaders of six Asian, European, African and Latin American nations -- India, Sweden, Greece, Tanzania, Mexico, and Argentina -- calling on the five nuclear powers to end the nuclear arms race, eventually abolish nuclear weapons, and hold a summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The movement for peace and against nuclear war has vigorously developed on all continents, and it has become a great force staying the warlike policy of the Reagan administration. Overcoming imperialism's frenzied counterattacks, the revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa, and Latin America has constantly been consolidated and strengthened. The patriotic Lebanese forces fought valiantly, forcing the United States and the multinational forces to withdraw from Lebanon after 18 months of intervention. The United States's setback in Lebanon is of great significance, as it testifies to the strategic crisis suffered by the United States in the post-Vietnam period. Cuba and Nicaragua have stalwartly stood fast in the face of frenzied attacks by the U.S. imperialists. The revolution in El Salvador has continued to strengthen, right in the U.S. backyard; and this further shows that today it is impossible for the United States to rule the roosts as it pleases.

The situation in Southeast Asia is evolving in favor of the forces of peace and national independence, and against the will of the Chinese reactionaries who are ganging up with the imperialists. Coming into 1984 we gladly noted that the three Indochinese countries, though still having to overcome numerous difficulties and trials, have continued to develop. The Kampuchean people's show of might on the 5th anniversary of their revival and the great victory of their recent dry-season offensive have proved all the more clearly that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. Another setback has been sustained by China in its scheme to use the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose Kampuchea's revival and to use Thailand to counter the three Indochinese countries and stir up a confrontation in Southeast Asia. The fair and reasonable proposals of the eighth and ninth conferences of the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers as well as the recent third partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea are further evidence of the constant growth of the PRK as well as the peaceful policy and goodwill of the three Indochinese countries. The public in Southeast Asia and the world over has seen ever more clearly that China's expansionist and hegemonist policy is the biggest threat to Southeast Asian nations and is the root cause of tension and instability in this region.

Particularly serious is the fact that since early April of this year, the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles have taken new steps of military escalation with wicked designs against our people in the northern border areas, causing serious human and material losses. Those wicked and brazen acts prove that the Chinese rulers' expansionists and hegemonist scheme against our country has not changed one iota.

These acts of escalation by China, however, have been carried out in a defensive and losing posture; and they have been duly punished by our Armed Forces and people. World opinion has noted that just as 20 years ago, when the U.S. imperialists cooked up the Tonkin Gulf incident as a pretext for their air war against the northern part of our country, China's attacks against our country under the pretext of a self-defense counter-offensive, have once again laid bare its reactionary nature, aggressive design, and deceptive professions of peace.



We are very happy to note that never has the special solidarity and relationship between our country and our two fraternal neighbors -- Laos and Kampuchea -- been consolidated and developed so steadily as today. We will continue to stand side by side with the fraternal Kampuchean people in their struggle against scheming China, which is acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to oppose the revival and independence of Kampuchea. We resolutely lay bare their attempts to use the national reconciliation label aimed at continuing to employ the forces of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the so-called tripartite coalition government of the Khmer reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival.

We firmly demand that the reactionary forces in the Thai ruling circles immediately stop all of their violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and withdraw all their troops from the three Lao hamlets illegally occupied by them. We fully support the just stand of and the steps taken by the LPDR, using the legitimate right of self-defense to defend its sovereign and territorial integrity and restore its normal relations with Thailand in the spirit of the joint Thai-Lao communique of 1979 and in conformity with the common desire of both countries' people to have good neighborly relations.

Having smashed all divisive plots and moves by the enemy, we have consistently consolidated and developed the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. We are deeply moved by the firm support and great and effective assistance accorded our people by the Soviet Union -- our most reliable friend -- for their cause of national construction and defense.

The long-term program for economic cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, signed on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation, and the Soviet Union's strong support for our people's struggle against China's newly escalated war are vivid manifestations of the close militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The unanimity between the two countries on strategic interests was epitomized in the recent talks between Comrade General Secretary Le Duan and Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong on one side and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet party and state leaders on the other.

The recent visit to Mongolia by a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Comrade Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh and many other activities of our party and state have strongly affirmed Vietnam's close relations with fraternal countries in the socialist community. Loyal to our international obligations, we pledge to do our utmost to strengthen our solidarity with and firm support for the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. We highly value India's great role and positive contribution to advancing the Nonaligned Movement, of which is the chairman, along the anti-imperialist road with a view to preserving peace, gaining and defending political and economic independence, abolishing the old international economic order and establishing a new one.

We fully support the staunch struggles of the Cuban and Nicaraguan people against the U.S. imperialists' policy of intervention and aggression, in defense of their revolutionary gains. We support El Salvador's revolution for independence and freedom against the United States and their lackeys. We resolutely demand that South Africa quickly return independence to Namibia in accordance with the UN Security Council's resolution. We fully unite with SWAPO and the people of various southern African countries in their fight against the South African apartheid clique, colluding with imperialism, for national independence and social progress.

We always stand by the side of the Lebanese and Palestinian people and other Arab nations in their struggles against the United States and the Israeli expansionists, in defense of their national independence. We fully support the Soviet Union's important initiative on convening an international conference on the Middle East. We warmly support the Afghan people in their struggle against the reactionaries at home and abroad, in defense of their April revolution's gains and for building a new life.

We resolutely demand that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea and strongly support all efforts of the DPRK party, government, and people to achieve the peaceful and sovereign unification of Korea. We fully support the just struggles of the Asian, African, and Latin American countries for their basic national rights and for building a prosperous and happy life.

Having undergone more than 30 years of war and having to cope constantly with the imperialists' and reactionary forces' hostility, our people have no greater aspiration than to live and build our country in peace, independence, and freedom and to peacefully coexist with all other countries, first of all with their neighbors, China included. Therefore, while resolutely struggling against all acts of aggression and sabotage of the reactionaries within the Chinese ruling circles, we always affirm our desire for the restoration of the long-standing solidarity and friendship between the two people and reiterate our willingness to resume the Sino-Vietnamese talks on normalization of relations between the two countries at any level and any place.

Being a Southeast Asian country, Vietnam's interests are closely associated with peace and stability in this region. Realities over the past 5 years have shown that the only way to bring peace and stability to Southeast Asia is to put an end to confrontation, engage in dialogue, and settle all differences step by step on the basis of equality and mutual respect and without outside interference. This conforms to the interests of the people of all countries in the region. We welcome all countries' goodwill and initiatives to promote dialogue between the two groups of countries in the region with a view to contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. For our part, we will spare no efforts to strengthen the relations and mutual understanding among countries in the region in order to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Dear comrades and friends, our people's cause of socialist construction and socialist national defense is developing increasingly well. Although the imperialists and international reactionaries are colluding with one another and are frenziedly striving to oppose and sabotage us, and although our economy is still replete with problems, the construction and defense of our beloved fatherland has certainly continued to develop even more steadily and vigorously.

We are convinced that through the stalwart and creative efforts of all sectors, all echelons, and all primary installations to satisfactorily implement the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution, a new rebounding force will be created for the national economy. This will promote the victorious fulfillment of the 1984 state plan and will make good preparations for the successful implementation of the plans for 1985 and subsequent years.

Let all our party members, people, and troops close their ranks around the party Central Committee headed by respected and beloved General Secretary Le Duan, uphold the role of collective mastery, vigorously develop revolutionary heroism, initiative, and creativity in productive labor, work, and combat, and strengthen international solidarity and cooperation in order to victoriously implement the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

Commemorating our national day, we are even more deeply touched by the spectacular merits of our respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, a born talented leader who led our people through countless dangers and ordeals to regain independence and unity for the country. He advanced our country on the socialist path, brought happiness to the people, and wrote a shining page of history in the new era.

He left much love behind for future generations. Recalling his sacred testament, let each of us enhance our sense of responsibility and energy to struggle, strengthen our determination and confidence, overcome all difficulties, defy all enemies, advance steadily, and outstandingly fulfill all tasks.

Commemorating our national day, we are reminded of umpteen fallen heroes, the most loyal ones of the nation who have offered their lives for the country's glory. They will always remain a source of pride and the shining example for our people today and forever in the future.

Let our compatriots and combatants nationwide heroically advance! Long live the spirit of the August revolution and the 2 September national day! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom! All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness! Long live the heroic Vietnamese people! Long live the glorious Vietnamese Communist Party! Long live the great solidarity among the fraternal countries in the socialist community! Long live the militant solidarity among the fraternal countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea! Great President Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our cause!

#### QUAN DOI NHAN DAN DISCUSSES EMULATION DRIVE

BK051511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 4 Aug 84

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Step Up the Determined-To-Win Emulation Movement To Score Achievements To Celebrate Our Armed Forces' 40th Anniversary" -- date not given]

[Text] Our Armed Forces will soon be 40 years old. All of the people and the Armed Forces in every unit are eagerly preparing to welcome the date of 22 December.

From now, we must initiate a boisterous and widespread emulation movement among various units with a determination to effect a change for the better in all respects, trying to push our Armed Forces' fighting strength another step forward. This is to show in a most profound and realistic manner our cadres' and combatants' sentiments and pride over this glorious anniversary.

Launching a high-tide emulation movement to score achievements to mark the 22 December date requires us to satisfactorily carry out the propaganda task, trying to point out the purpose and significance of this emulation drive and to make every unit and every cadre and combatant feel proud of the Armed Forces' glorious traditions and become fully aware of their heavy duties and the confidence and love of the entire people and toward our Armed Forces so that they can translate their pride into their willpower and their sentiments into their determination and can exert their greatest efforts in doing all their official business.

All emulation drives must be aimed at effecting a change for the better in the revolutionary momentum and actions if the fighting strength of the units concerned is to be increased by another degree. In addition to the task of propagating and promoting a revolutionary momentum among various units, a decisive factor for achieving emulation targets is that we must have good measures, practical actions, and concrete objectives.



As for those emulation movements now being carried out by various units, it is necessary to regard as the main goal the successful fulfillment of those key targets to be achieved in 1984 under the Great Emulation Campaign, especially the most important target of building comprehensively steadfast units with a high degree of combat readiness capable of winning every battle, killing all the enemies, foiling all enemy combat tricks and tactics, and firmly defending the fatherland's frontier.

We must initiate a long emulation drive from now until the end of the year in order to ensure a constant and high momentum for the emulation movement if good results are to be obtained. We must avoid making grandiose plans but achieving little.

Depending on the specific situation at each unit, the emulation movement must be divided into many short-term emulation drives with clear-cut objectives and practical timing and measures aimed at neatly completing one important item of work at a time.

All conferences held to review the activities of various emulation teams during the first half of the year have evaluated and correctly pointed out all the strong points and weaknesses as well as the reasons for the successes or failure of every unit. Every unit must take into account these things and must firmly grasp its own specific situations so that it can, during each short-term emulation drive, concentrate on tackling important tasks or overcoming every aspect of weaknesses that may arise.

Experience shows that many units, although having a seething emulation momentum, have failed to come up with good organizational measures, for they have advocated carrying out emulation activities without specific purposes, indiscriminately advancing all fields of activities at the same time, thus driving the emulation movement into a state of generality without any specific targets. That is why they have achieved poor results.

Launching an emulation movement to mark the anniversary of the founding of our Armed Forces is aimed at fully developing a sense of responsibility, the willpower, and the creativity of every echelon and person in order to promote improvements among units. Therefore, while paying attention to guiding, encouraging, and having youth unions take the lead -- acting as a shock force or a backbone -- in the emulation movement, party cadres and members must play a very important role in setting good examples. Party cadres and members must work out progressive norms and practical measures more attractive to their units.

We must avoid the situation in which a unit commander only pays lip service without personally engaging in work implementation or setting good examples in actions.

In order to ensure that the emulation movement can always maintain its attractive power in terms of determination and working methods, in leadership, we must constantly concentrate on detecting and citing the good examples of progressive models, and pointing out the existence of new factors. This is to quickly disseminate such information among units for discussion and study.

With a determination to emulate achievements to mark the 40th anniversary of our Armed Forces and with pride over the glorious traditions of the heroic people's Armed Forces, let all of our cadres and combatants be determined to surge forward vigorously in order to fulfill successfully all the key targets of the great emulation campaign if the fighting strength of the Armed Forces is to be further increased.



MALAYSIAVOMD EDITORIAL URGES CONTINUATION OF STRUGGLE

BK011501 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Editorial: "Continue the Struggle To Realize the Aspirations of the Fallen Revolutionary Heroes"]

[Text] The 1st of September is the day for all patriotic people in our country to remember the fallen revolutionary heroes. In conjunction with this, we convey our deepest sympathy to the families and express our highest respect to those patriots who are still continuing the struggle in enemy prisons. It has been said that our country's political independence in 1957 was achieved by the sacrifice made by innumerable fallen revolutionary heroes. Without the struggle by the unyielding revolutionary forerunners who strongly fought against colonialist obstructions, it would have been impossible to remove the accursed British imperialists' colonization of all the people in our country.

Despite this, the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques are unwilling to admit that they grabbed the prize of their independence from the revolutionary forerunners. They have distorted history and obliged the imperialists who forced them to introduce their strategy of new colonialism. Both the ruling cliques have brazenly claimed that they fought against colonialism, and yet they viciously brand the patriotic revolutionary heroes who sacrificed everything for the nation's struggle for independence and national freedom as bandits, subversive elements, leaders of aggression, destroyers of law and peace, and so on.

From the very first day that they grabbed the prize of the people's struggle against colonialism, both the ruling cliques, supported by the British imperialists, made use of the national machinery which was taken over by the British imperialists, implemented the dictatorial bureaucratic comprador capitalist system against the people of our country, and stubbornly waged their anticommunist and antipeople war. The blood which flowed from the revolutionary forerunners was not wasted but the denigrations which the reactionary regime have poured on the revolutionary heroes are useless, even though history may take twists and turns. The memory of the heroes who sacrificed their lives for the sake of independence, the freedom of our country, and the people's happiness and freedom, will eternally remain deep in the hearts of the people in our country.

For the more than 20 years that our country has been involved in the internal revolutionary war, the great deeds and the loyal aspirations of the fallen revolutionary heroes have continuously illuminated the aspirations of the new patriotic generation emerging to fight for the sake of achieving what the fallen revolutionary heroes were unable to achieve. Among them is the exemplary heroic youth (Tan Su-hua) who sacrificed his life boldly and calmly on the enemy hangman's scaffolding. The reactionary group was even terrified at the sight of his tombstone.

Heroes' day has become a day for all the people in our country to carry out a patriotic educational tradition for the new generation. From the time the people of our country bravely averted the Portuguese pirates' violations in the Melaka sultanate era, the new generation has been continuously fighting till today to establish a democratic-patriotic coalition government and end the bureaucratic comprador capitalist rule. For more than 400 years of our country's history, continuous generations of heroes have emerged, willing to sacrifice their lives for the country. During the fighting against the Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, the Japanese, and in the struggle to achieve the country's full independence, stories always emerged about our praiseworthy revolutionary forerunners.

Among the patriotic heroes are those who are unyielding to threats, cruel tortures, and the persuasions of the colonialist trespassers and their agents, and also those aristocratic people who are unwilling to be the enemy's puppets. There are those agrarian leaders who love their villages and homes, the progressive workers, the revolutionary intellectual group who are willing to suffer along with the poorer classes, and also those progressive traders and industrialists who do not want to be disgraced.

Even though times have changed, the sentiments in the hearts and minds of the revolutionary forerunners were not of personal glory but for the bright future of the country and the people. These sincere actions have inspired succeeding generations not to fear the imperialist power, to struggle for the development of a just and equitable new society without hope of personal glory. The revolutionary forerunners, mainly the fallen revolutionary heroes, reflect sincere aspirations and great influence which will not fade away. This is incomprehensible to the ruling bureaucrat comprador capitalist group who do not possess any strong nationalist characteristics.

The Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques believe that their so-called economic development and their dependence on the monopoly by foreign investors has brought some growth to the cities and other industrial developments. Foreign investors, however, monopolize raw materials, capital, equipment, technology, management, and finally the marketing of products. The ruling cliques have loudly praised themselves as contributors to the people's welfare and insisted that the people are under their control and dare not intrude on the ways of the bureaucrat comprador capitalist society which they protect with reactionary aggression. Truth, however, will prevail because the bureaucrat comprador capitalists and the foreign monopolists interests are the result of exploitation, slavery, and robbery. Their interests and the interests of the workers community of all races in our country cannot be reconciled. The more rapid the economic development of the bureaucrat comprador capitalist class, the more serious the opposition to the ruling clique from among the various strata of the workers.

In such a situation, the aspirations of the fallen revolutionary heroes for social reform and to create a brighter future of the people are playing a greater role and inspiring the people to topple the bureaucrat comprador capitalist class rule. In recent years, the Lee Kuan Yew clique has been continuously forcing progressive revolutionary professionals to leave Singapore, in other words, banishing them. Similarly, the Mahathir clique has repeatedly issued warnings to students furthering their studies overseas on government scholarships not to be involved in foreign activities which might aggravate the Kuala Lumpur government. These indications show that for the sake of the party, the sentiments sown by the revolutionary forerunners cannot possibly be obliterated by any iron-hand reactionary action.

It is obvious that if there was no reactionary aggression, no gagging of the people's voice, their publications, and organizations, then the bureaucrat comprador capitalist regimes in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore would find it difficult to defend themselves for a single day.

Materially the life of the Singapore people has improved in a limited way, but at a high price -- forced by the Le Kuan Yew clique to create vast profits for the foreign monopoly groups. Now the Singapore people's right to have children and their children's education have been harshly interfered with by the ruling group. It should be noted that the material welfare of the people is borne by the people themselves and not by any saviour.

The so-called efficient administration of Lee Kuan Yew's nation is simply turning the country into a port for pirates and a paradise for international monopoly groups in the Southeast Asian region. Only with the ending of the one-party dictatorship of the People's Action Party can the intelligence and the skill of the Singapore people be fully developed and their bright future be created without the suppression of the international monopoly groups.

In the peninsula, under the Mahathir ruling clique wealth, property, and the nation's natural resources are rapidly being amassed by a number of the ruling clique's families. The gap between rich and poor has not narrowed but further widened. The war in the country which suppressed the patriotic people who fought against colonialism will surely be continued. The chauvinistic policy which is being carried on by the United Malays National Organization under the ruling group has brought the harmonious relations among the people in our country to a great crisis. This cannot be covered up by the skyscrapers which appear in Kuala Lumpur or by the Penang state bridge but only by ending the dictatorial bureaucrat comprador capitalist class rule and establishing a coalition government which represents the interests of the various classes of people. All the ills can be reformed and our country can then be established free from the scum of colonialism. A greater sacrifice will strengthen determination and only then will a brighter future emerge for the Malay world.

Let us hold high the banner of the fallen patriotic revolutionary heroes!

Unite the people throughout the country and continuously struggle to create a greater effort to achieve the aspirations of the fallen heroes!

#### SINGAPORE

#### OFFICIAL URGES U.S. TO HELP WORLD ECONOMY

BK041505 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The deputy prime minister foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam, has called on the United States to devise a global strategy for economic recovery in association with other major powers. He said the inability of U.S. leaders was a fact that contributed to the slowing down of (?the world) economy.

Mr Rajaratnam was addressing more than 100 delegates of an international conference in Singapore on trends in U.S. economic policy. He said a global effort for economic recovery would require changes in the economic policy of big and small countries. The United States, however, was taking protectionist steps in certain industries despite the promotion of free enterprise principles of free trade.

Mr Rajaratnam said unless the United States takes the lead in efforts to avoid the breakdown of what is still an open trading system, the global economy would collapse.

VIRATA DISCUSSES IMF NEGOTIATIONS AT MEETING

HK051449 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The government is now "finishing negotiations" with an International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission here for a \$630 million standby credit facility, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said yesterday. Virata declined to say when he expected the IMF to finally approve the loan, pointing out that the results of negotiations with the IMF mission here would still be "subject to review by (IMF) management in Washington, D.C."

Virata spoke yesterday before a joint meeting of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Management Association of the Philippines. Asked during an open forum whether there were still major issues that would have to be resolved with the IMF mission here, Virata answered: "I don't think so."

BUSINESS DAY sources in government have said the IMF mission is set to leave within the week, having resolved with the government the issues regarding the economic program the country would have to strictly adhere to during the 18-month term of the standby arrangement. Sources also said (see Aug. 23 issue) that the multiple exchange rate system was the most critical issue that would have to be resolved in the talks with the IMF.

The IMF Executive Board in its June 29 consultation meeting adopted a resolution asking the Philippine Government "to adopt policies that would permit the early removal of these (foreign exchange) restrictions." A multiple exchange rate system, under the IMF's articles of agreement, is a form of foreign exchange restriction that would prohibit a country to avail of IMF funds. A formal IMF Executive Board resolution allowing the country to maintain that form of exchange system within a definite period of time, usually for not more than a year, would be necessary for a country to avail of IMF facilities such as a standby credit.

However, Virata yesterday said monetary authorities "will be reviewing the multiple exchange rate system. "We can't attend to the multiplicity of rates," he said. "We are coming close to deciding what would be the best (single) rate that would satisfy the export and import sectors in terms of allocation of these scarce resources."

Virata yesterday told BUSINESS DAY that government and the IMF mission were not "preparing the letter of intent," the document that contains the government's formal request for the standby arrangement and its commitment to comply with an economic program during the 18-month arrangement with the IMF.

Under IMF procedures for extension providing a "high-conditionality" credit arrangement, such as the Philippines has asked, government representatives consult with the IMF mission for the formulation of a specific economic program, which will be contained in a letter of intent. Finalization of a letter of intent, which means that the government representatives have signed it for transmittal to the IMF managing director Jacques de Larosiere -- indicates that IMF management has approved the loan request. The decision of the IMF Executive Board will be the next and final step.

Asked about the government commitments that will be contained in the letter of intent, Virata said these include "the essential elements that would restore external balance."



Bankers say the outcome of the negotiations with the banks worries them more than that of the talks with the IMF because of the bigger amount involved. It is still uncertain whether the banks would provide all the \$1.65 billion in new money being requested, and the country might need more than the total \$3.3 billion in new loans it is seeking from foreign banks and governments.

The \$3.3 billion may not suffice to pay the loans that have matured from last October to the time the IMF grants its standby credit line. One banker estimated the matured loans from October 1983 to October 1984 -- the earliest government can expect an IMF approval -- at \$3 billion at least. With the remaining \$300 million in fresh loans and the \$630 billion from the IMF, the government will be left with at most \$1 billion. (CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. has said the new money being asked from banks would be used to put the country on a "current basis" -- indicating that the fresh loans will be used mostly to settle arrears on foreign debts.)

Virata said the government had yet to determine whether the new money asked from foreign creditors would suffice for the country's import requirements and repayment of arrears. He said he expected foreign banks to give at most \$1.65 billion -- or what government is asking.

If the new loans would be insufficient for the requirements, the government may ask for additional loans from official sources such as foreign governments, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

#### AGREEMENT TO SETTLE U.S. BASES ISSUE SIGNED

HK051308 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The Philippines and the United States today signed an agreement creating a joint implementation committee to assist in resolving Philippine-American base issues. The agreement was signed by Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro on behalf of the Philippines and Rear Admiral Edwin (?John) Jr, U.S. commander-in-chief of the [words indistinct] representative in the Philippines. As agreed by both parties, the committee will promulgate procedures that will serve as guidelines for the internal operations of this body and its subcommittee. It will also resolve specific matters enumerated under the military bases agreement as amended, including related matters addressed to the Philippine-American Mutual Defense Board.

#### TOLENTINO ON EMPHASIS IN FOREIGN POLICY

OW051331 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The government will continue its foreign policy with emphasis on economics rather than politics. This was stressed today by Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino before a forum of managers of the office of media affairs. However, Tolentino said the pursuit of a new policy does not mean the abandonment of past political principles. Tolentino said the major shift in foreign policy was initiated by the president when he opened the country's windows to all nations irrespective of ideology.

MARCOS REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO CONSTITUTION

OW060019 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The government has reaffirmed its solemn commitment to safeguard and enhance the country's democratic Constitution. This reaffirmation surfaced during the president's speech today before the joint annual convention and anniversary of the Military Nurses Association of the Philippines and the AFP [Armed Forces of Philippines] nurses corps at Malacanang this afternoon. And Joel Barotilla has more.

[Begin Barotilla recording; video shows Marcos addressing conference] The president told the military nurses that he is confident that the Filipinos' capacity and talent to recover and emerge even stronger will carry us through our present problems. But he bewailed of the fact that in times like these, there are those who seriously believe that violence offers the only remedy. These prophets of doom and lawless groups, the president said, perpetrate atrocities against innocent civilians and seek to challenge the government. The president stressed that the serious economic problem facing the nation today require everyone to now unite. [end recording]

[Begin Marcos recording; photo of Marcos speaking on upper right corner of TV screen] ...At a time when serious economic problems require all Filipinos to join hands and seek solutions together, this enemy sows disaffection and disunity. The problems we face today are by no means insurmountable. We have the capacity and the talent to overcome them and emerge even stronger in the long run. Yet these prophets of doom would have us believe that violence offers the only remedy, and I can predict for them that if this be their only option, then they shall not prevail. And through atrocities perpetrated against ordinary citizens, innocent citizens, they have sought to challenge the authority and the will of our government. [end recording]

[Begin Barotilla recording; video shows people applauding] During the joint celebration, the chief of the AFP nurse corps, Colonel (Elvien) Mendoza, was awarded the distinguished service star, while Colonel (Relan Luzon), president of the Military Nurses Association, received a plaque of appreciation. The president was likewise the recipient of a plaque of reaffirmation of loyalty from the two organizations. The chief executive also signed the commission into service of several nurses. [end recording]

ENRILE ON ROLE OF REGIONAL UNIFIED COMMANDS

HK060027 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [5 September] said the regional unified commands were set up to improve the capability of the Armed Forces to combat insurgency. Minister Enrile made the statement as he defended the proposed 7.6 billion peso defense budget for 1985. The creation of the regional unified commands provided complete coordination, under one command, of all the service branches of the Armed Forces.

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